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(54) **AUTOMOTIVE DIAGNOSTIC DATA MONITORING SYSTEMS AND METHODS**

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See application file for complete search history.

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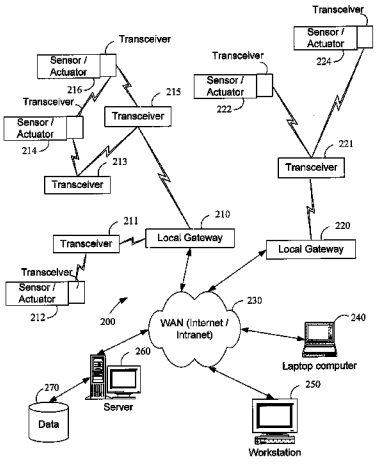
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments of the present invention are generally directed to automotive diagnostic data monitoring systems and methods. An exemplary embodiment of the present invention provides an automotive diagnostic data monitoring system comprising an automotive transceiver integrated with a vehicle diagnostics data bus, a first local transceiver, and a gateway connected to a wide area network. The automotive transceiver can be configured to transmit and receive information to and from the first local transceiver. The first local transceiver can be configured to transmit and receive information to and from the gateway. The automotive transceiver can be located about an automobile. The vehicle diagnostic data bus can contain diagnostic information related to an automobile. Other aspects, features, and embodiments are also claimed and described.

15 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



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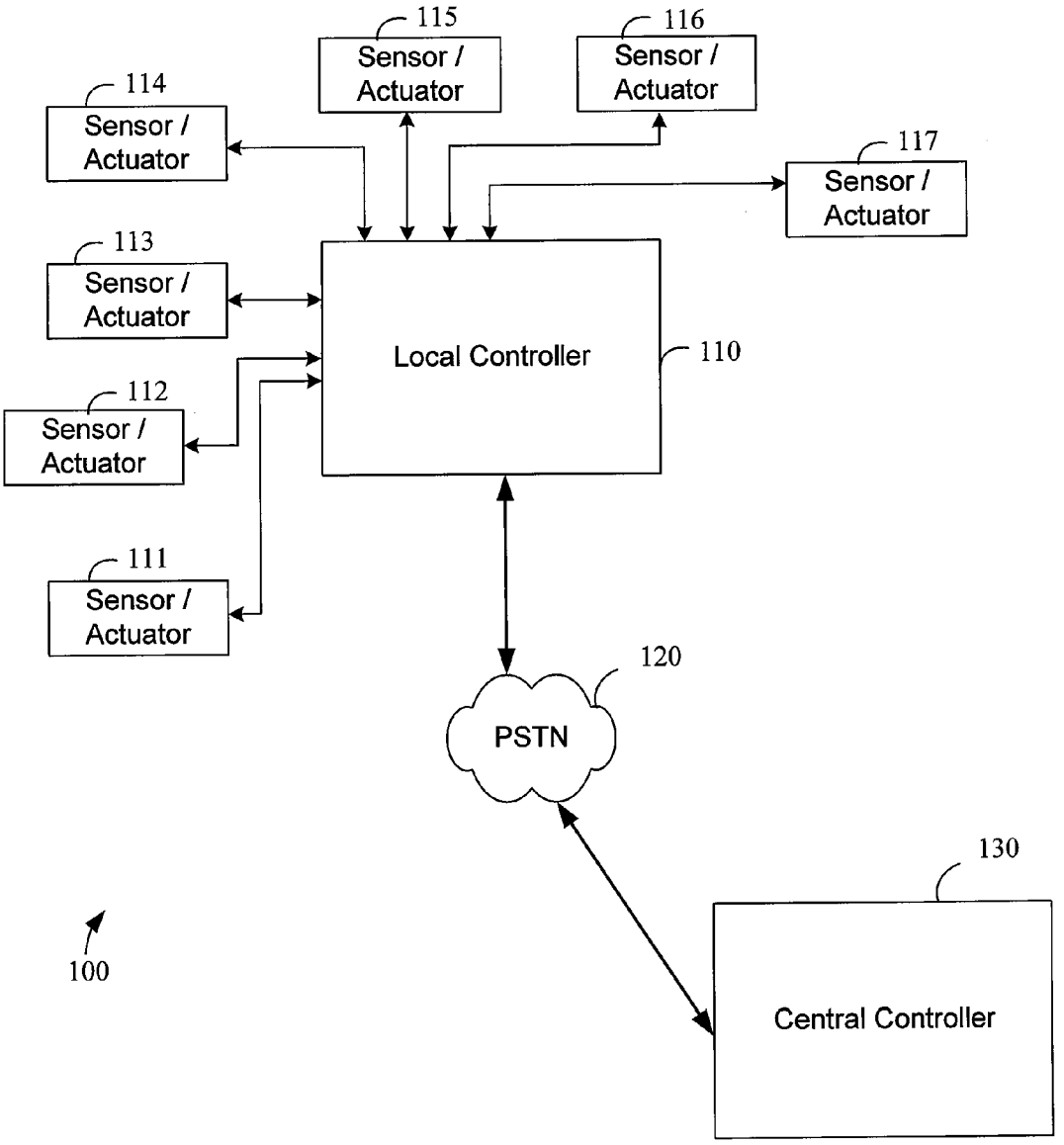

FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

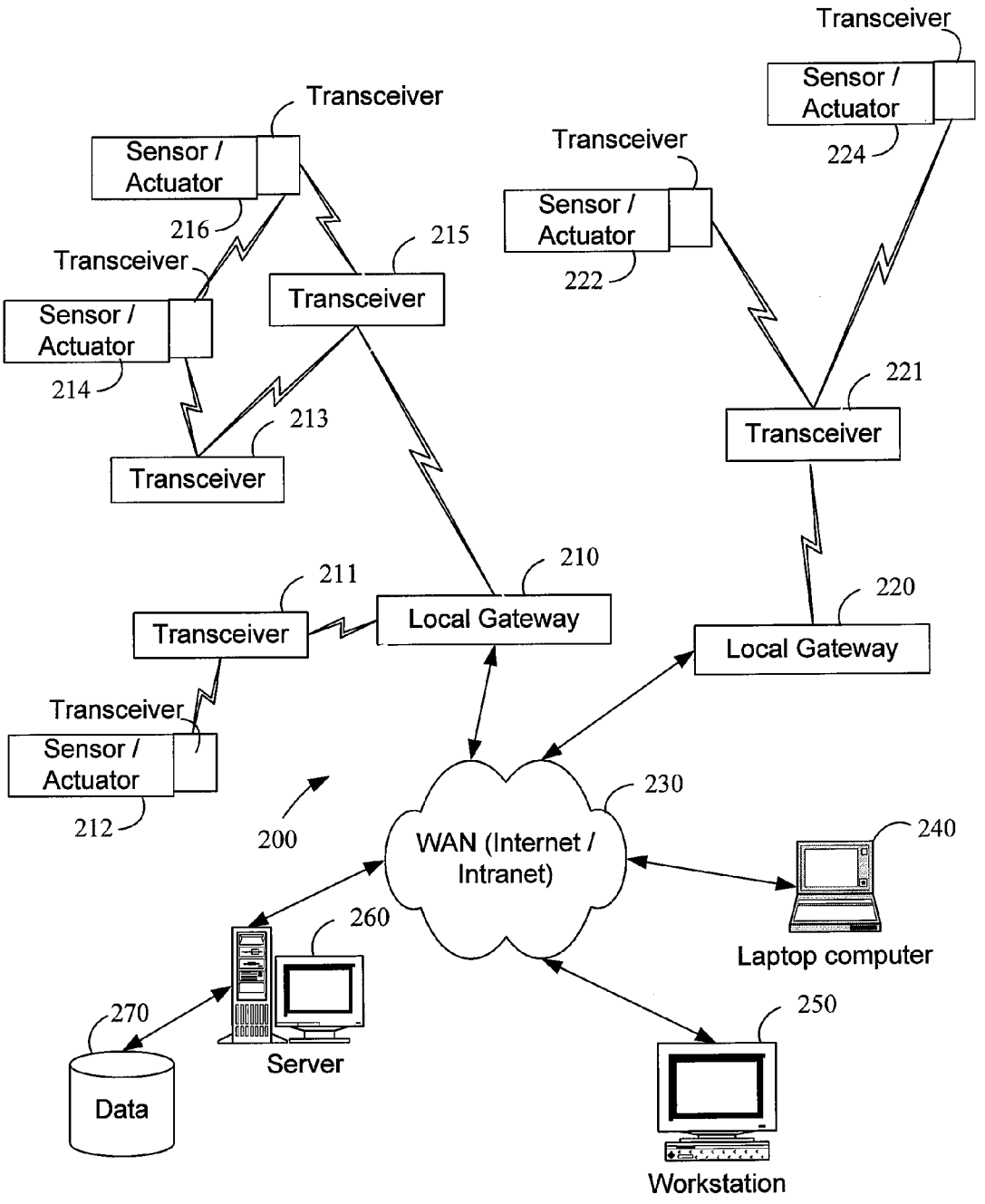
Transceiver
Sensor / Actuator
224
Transceiver
Sensor / Actuator
222
Transceiver
Sensor / Actuator
216
215
Transceiver
Transceiver
Sensor / Actuator
214
221
213
Transceiver
Transceiver
211
210
220
Transceiver
Local Gateway
Local Gateway
Transceiver
Sensor / Actuator
212
200
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
260
Laptop computer
270
250
Server
Data
Workstation

FIG. 2

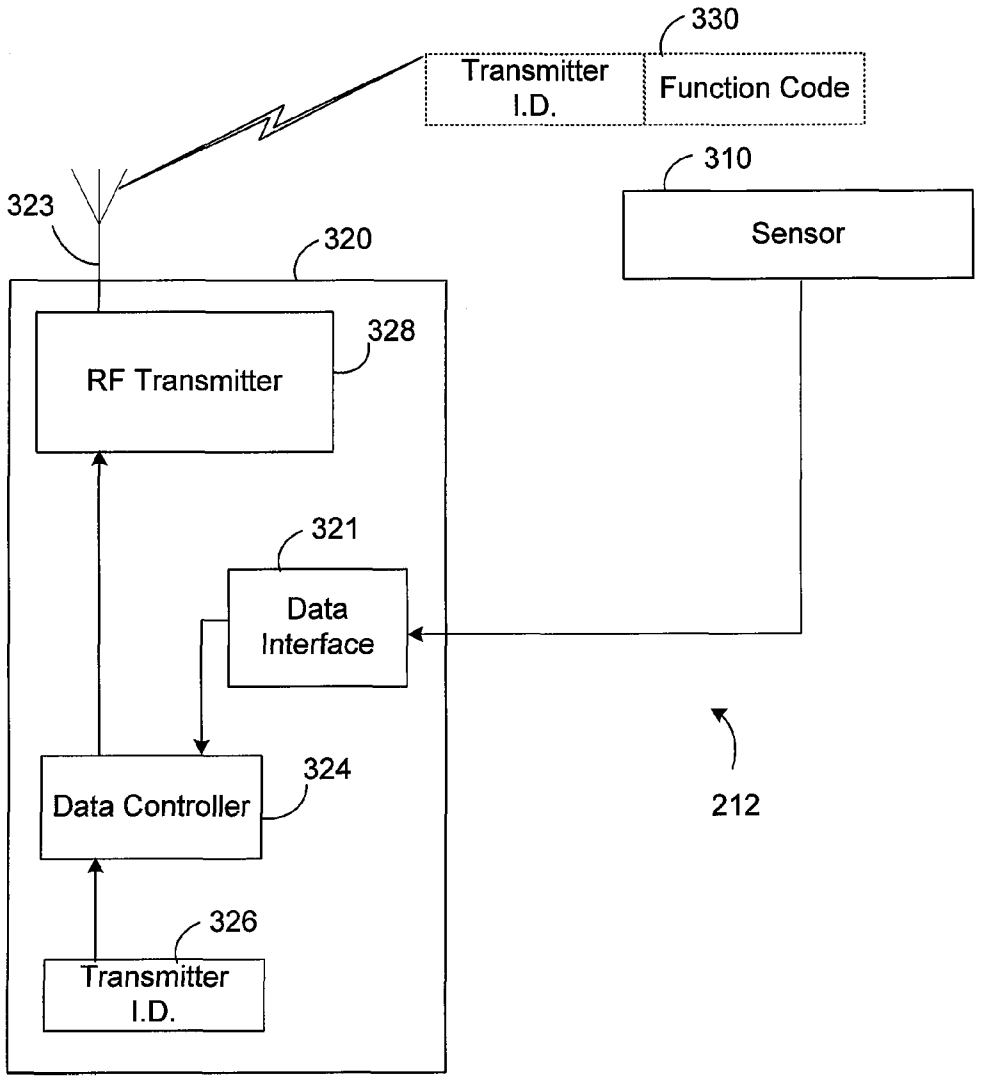
330
Transmitter I.D.
Function Code
310
Sensor
323
320
328
RF Transmitter
321
Data Interface
324
Data Controller
326
Transmitter I.D.
212

FIG. 3A

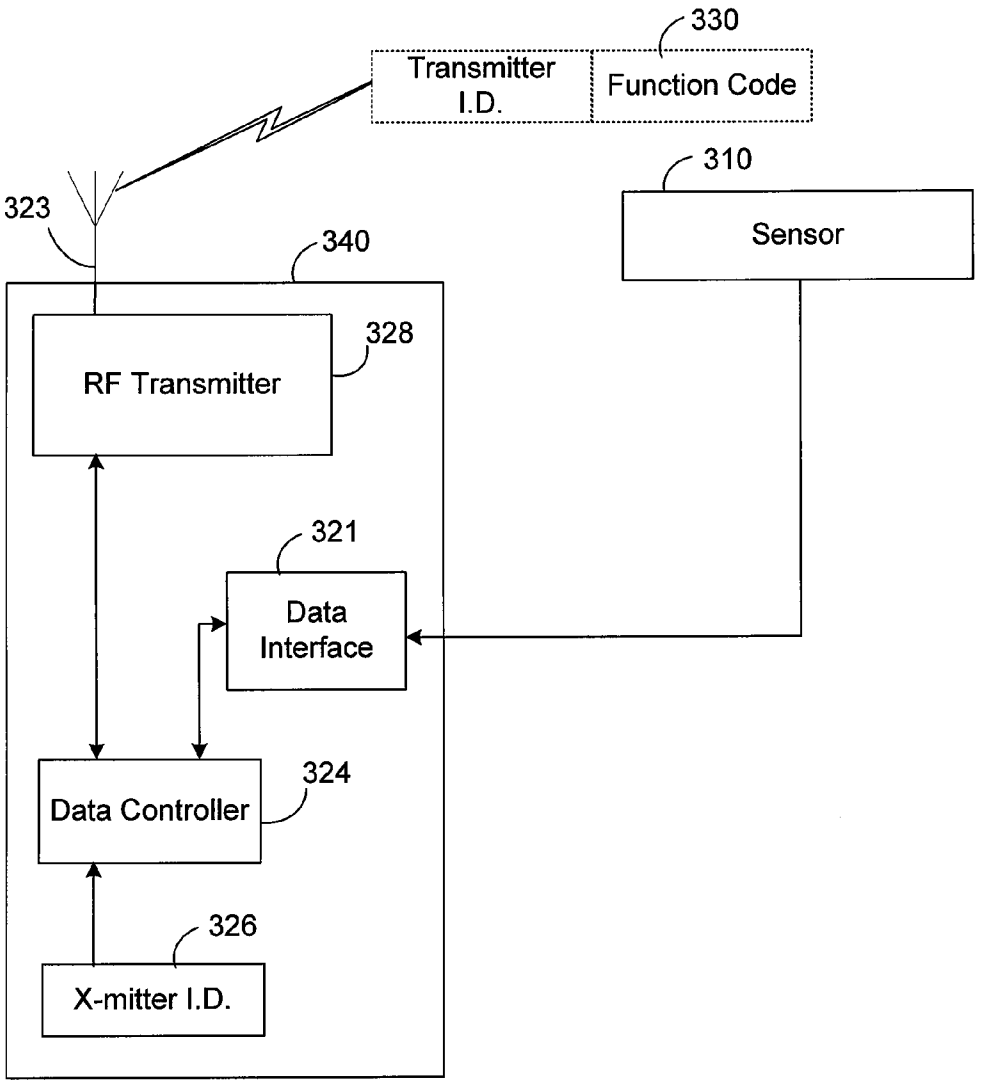
330
Transmitter I.D.
Function Code
310
Sensor
323
340
328
RF Transmitter
321
Data Interface
324
Data Controller
326
X-mitter I.D.

FIG. 3B

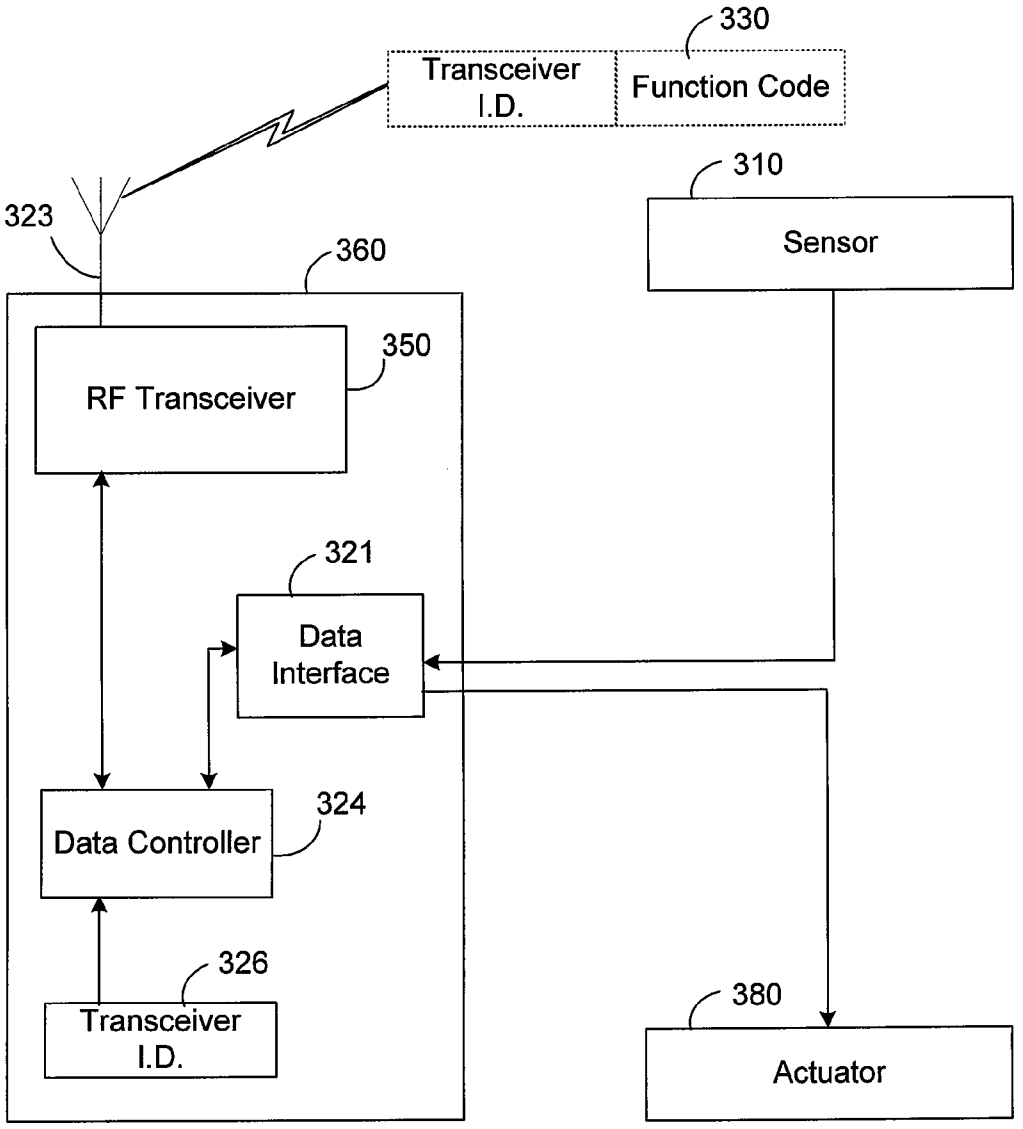
330
Transceiver I.D.
Function Code
310
Sensor
323
360
350
RF Transceiver
321
Data Interface
324
Data Controller
326
Transceiver I.D.
380
Actuator

FIG. 3C

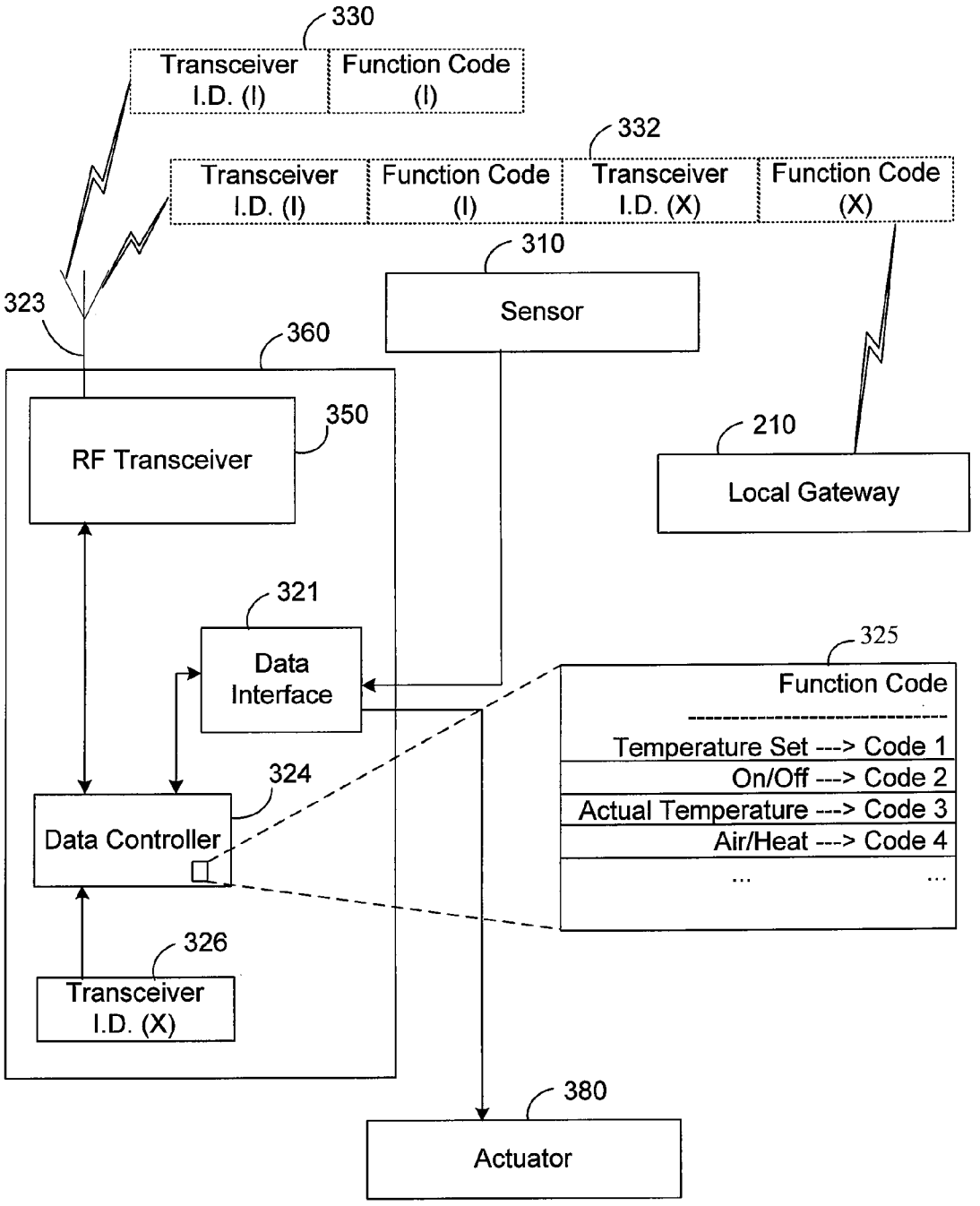
330
Transceiver I.D. (I)
Function Code (I)
332
Transceiver I.D. (I)
Function Code (I)
Transceiver I.D. (X)
Function Code (X)
310
Sensor
323
360
RF Transceiver
350
210
Local Gateway
321
Data Interface
325
Function Code
Temperature Set ---> Code 1
On/Off ---> Code 2
Actual Temperature ---> Code 3
Air/Heat ---> Code 4
...
324
Data Controller
326
Transceiver I.D. (X)
380
Actuator

FIG. 3D

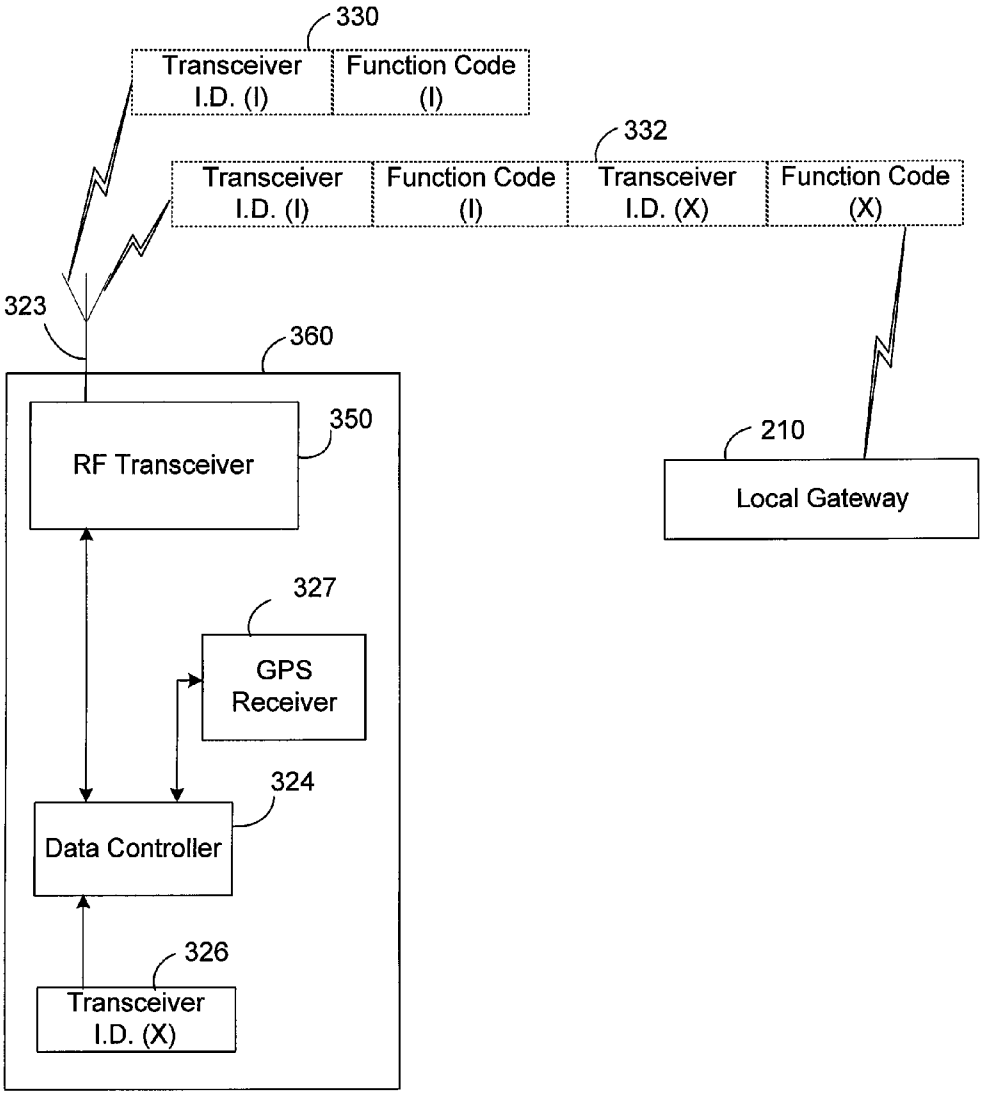
330
Transceiver I.D. (I)
Function Code (I)
332
Transceiver I.D. (I)
Function Code (I)
Transceiver I.D. (X)
Function Code (X)
323
360
350
RF Transceiver
210
Local Gateway
327
GPS Receiver
324
Data Controller
326
Transceiver I.D. (X)

FIG. 3E

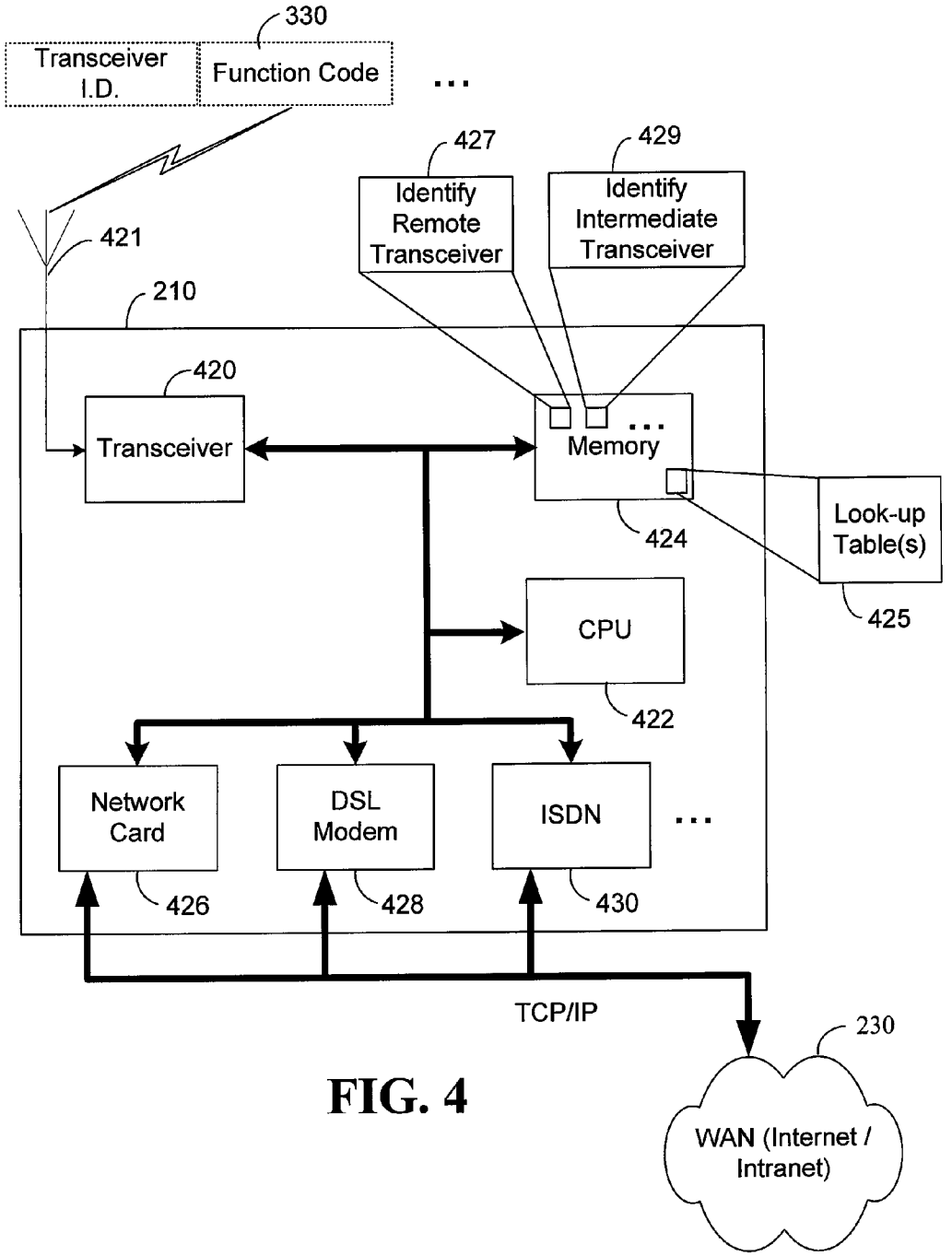
330
Transceiver I.D.
Function Code
...
427
Identify Remote Transceiver
429
Identify Intermediate Transceiver
421
210
420
Transceiver
Memory
...
Look-up Table(s)
424
425
CPU
422
Network Card
DSL Modem
ISDN
...
426
428
430
TCP/IP
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)

FIG. 4

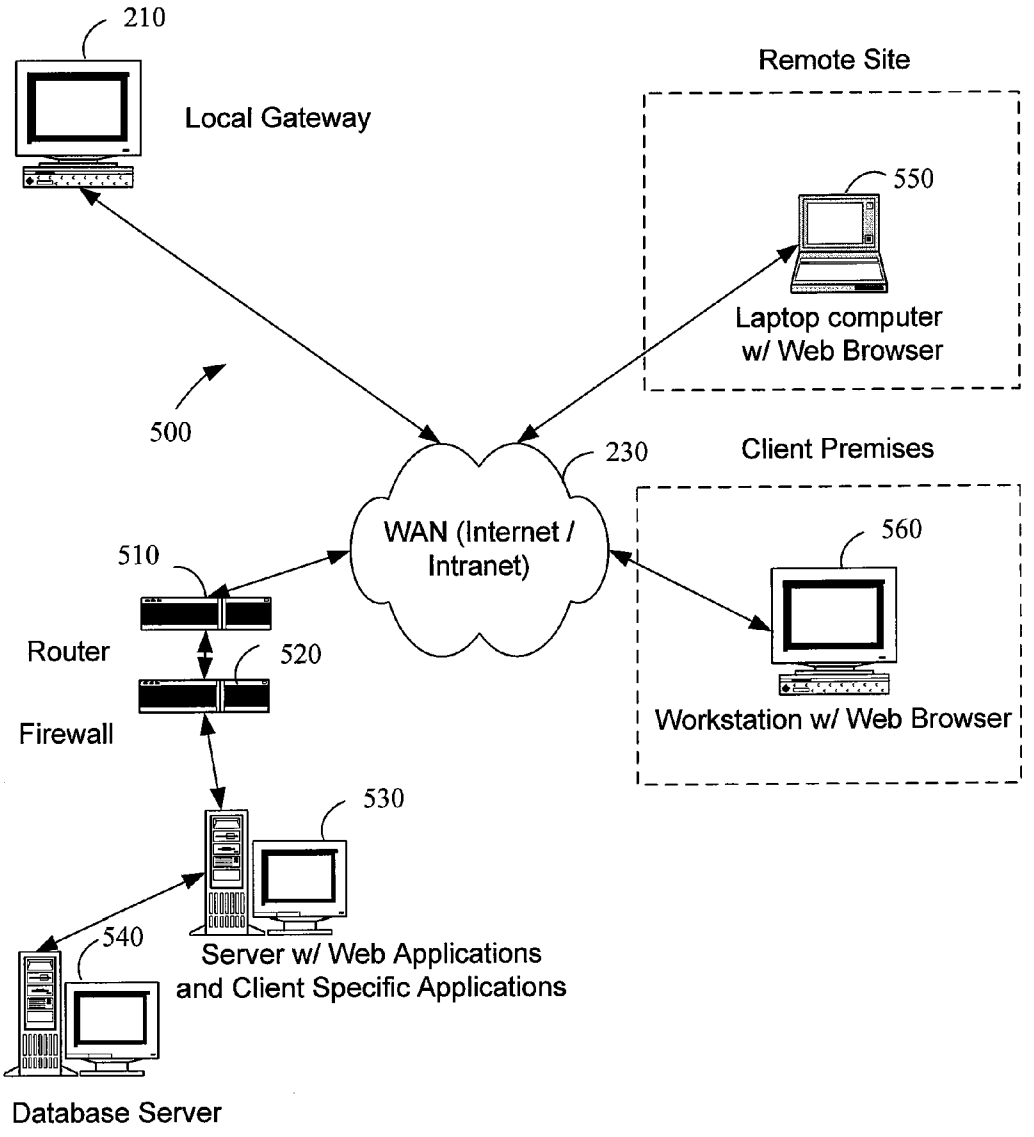
210
Local Gateway
Remote Site
550
Laptop computer
w/ Web Browser
500
230
Client Premises
WAN (Internet /
Intranet)
560
510
Router
520
Firewall
Workstation w/ Web Browser
530
540
Server w/ Web Applications
and Client Specific Applications
Database Server

FIG. 5

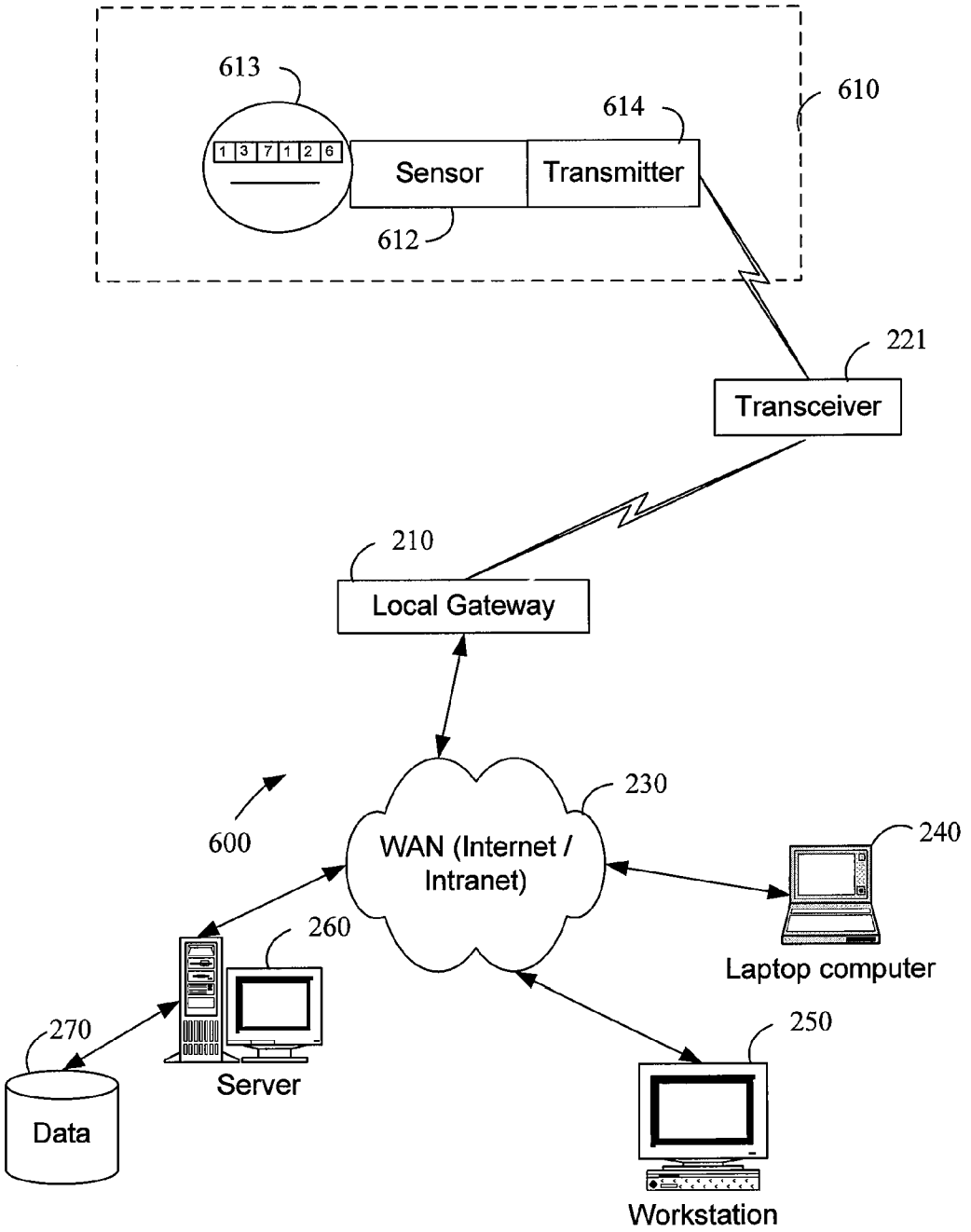
613
610
614
1 3 7 1 2 6
Sensor
Transmitter
612
221
Transceiver
210
Local Gateway
600
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
Laptop computer
260
270
Server
Data
250
Workstation

FIG. 6

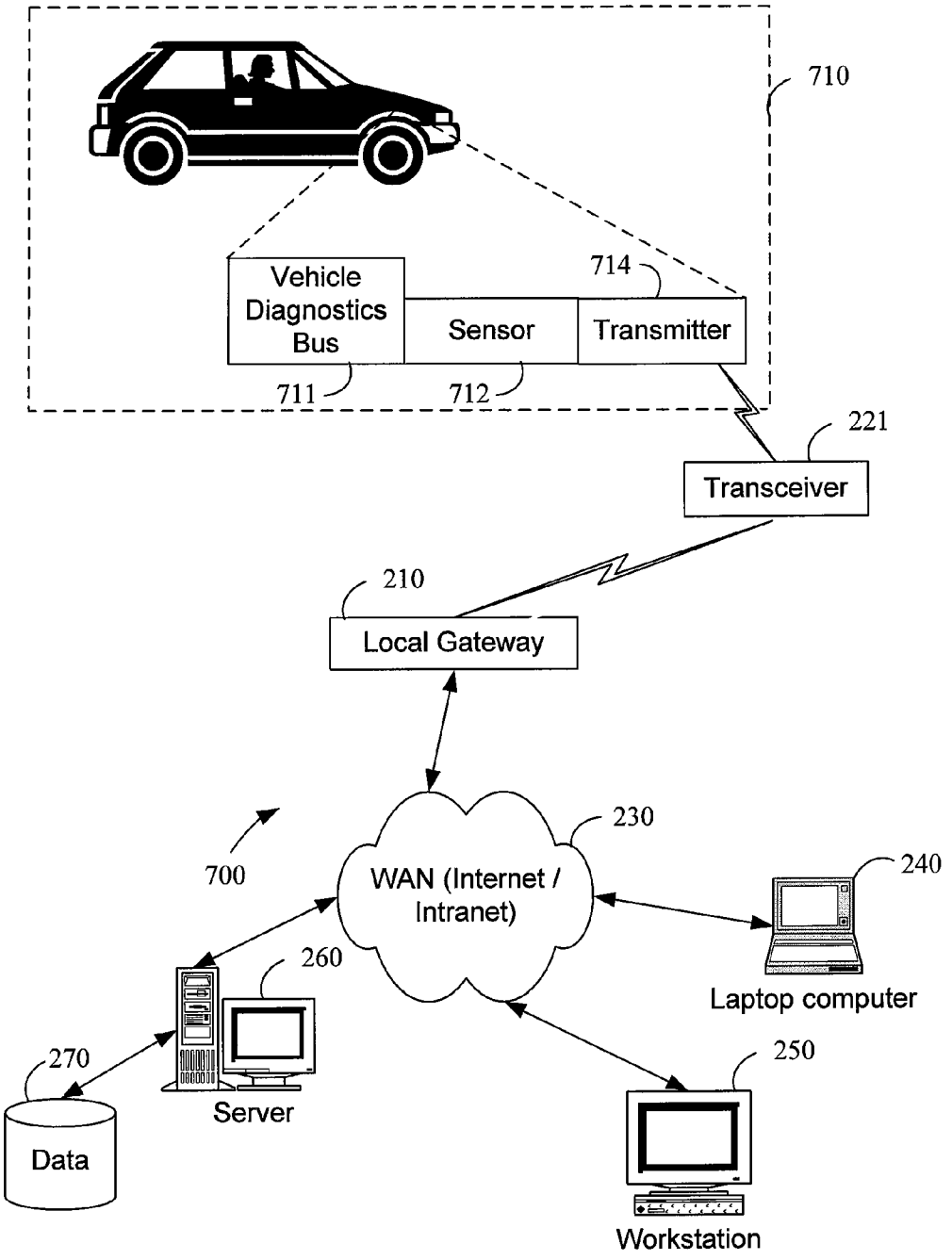
710
Vehicle Diagnostics Bus
714
Sensor
Transmitter
711
712
221
Transceiver
210
Local Gateway
700
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
Laptop computer
260
270
Server
Data
250
Workstation

FIG. 7

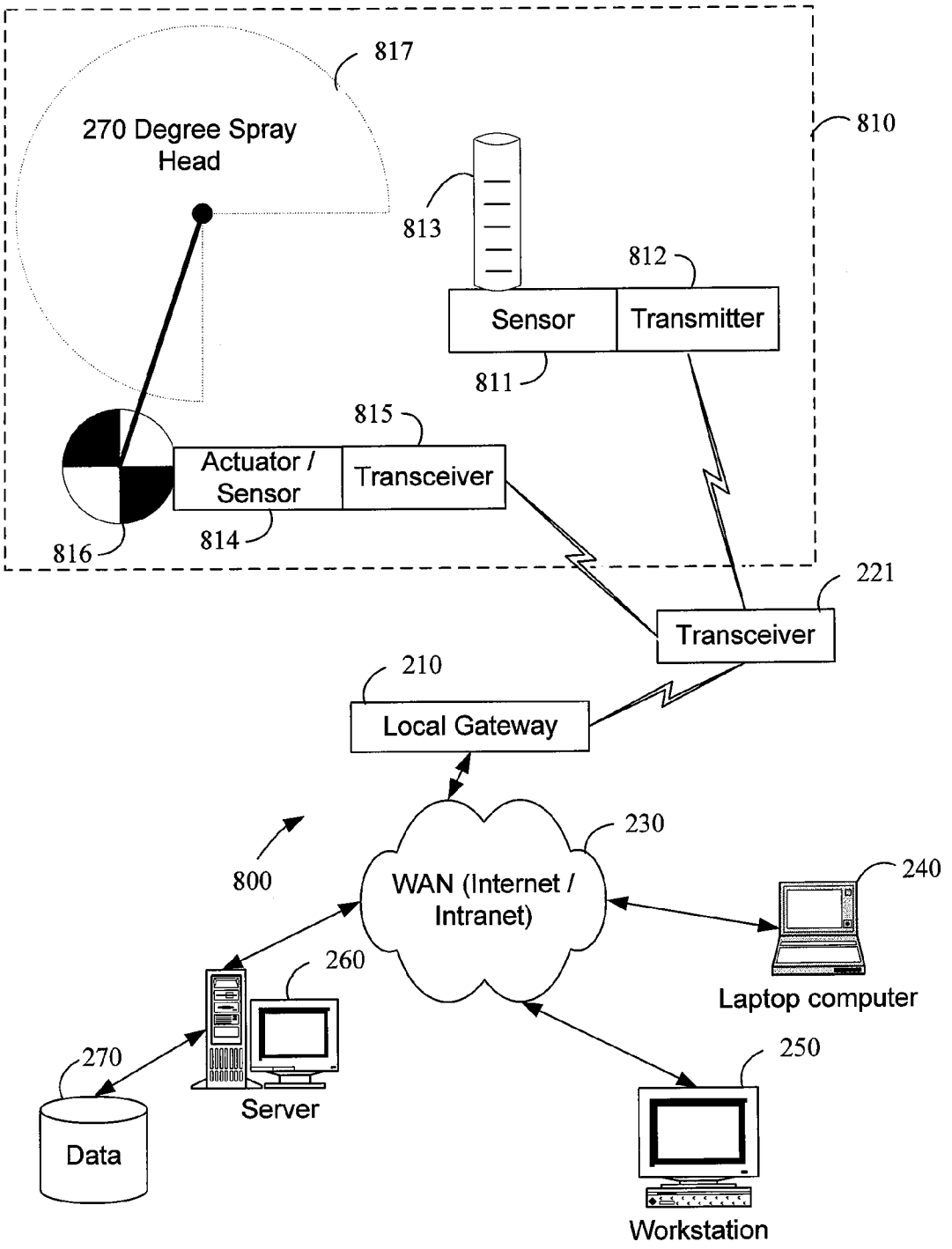
817
270 Degree Spray Head
810
813
812
Sensor
Transmitter
811
815
Actuator / Sensor
Transceiver
816
814
221
Transceiver
210
Local Gateway
800
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
Laptop computer
260
270
Server
Data
250
Workstation

FIG. 8

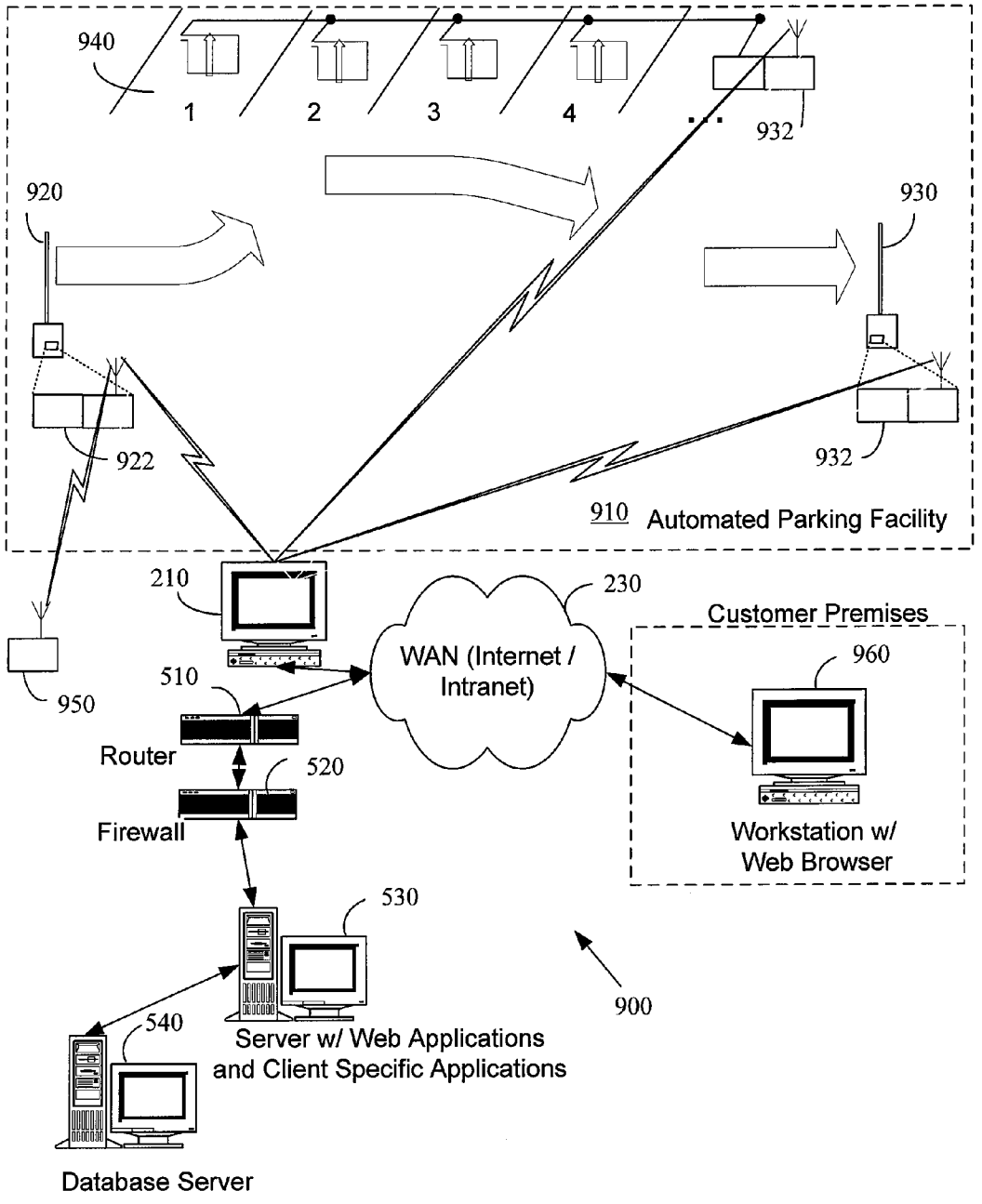
940
1
2
3
4
...
932
920
930
922
932
910 Automated Parking Facility
210
230
Customer Premises
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
960
510
950
Router
520
Firewall
Workstation w/ Web Browser
530
900
540
Server w/ Web Applications and Client Specific Applications
Database Server

FIG. 9

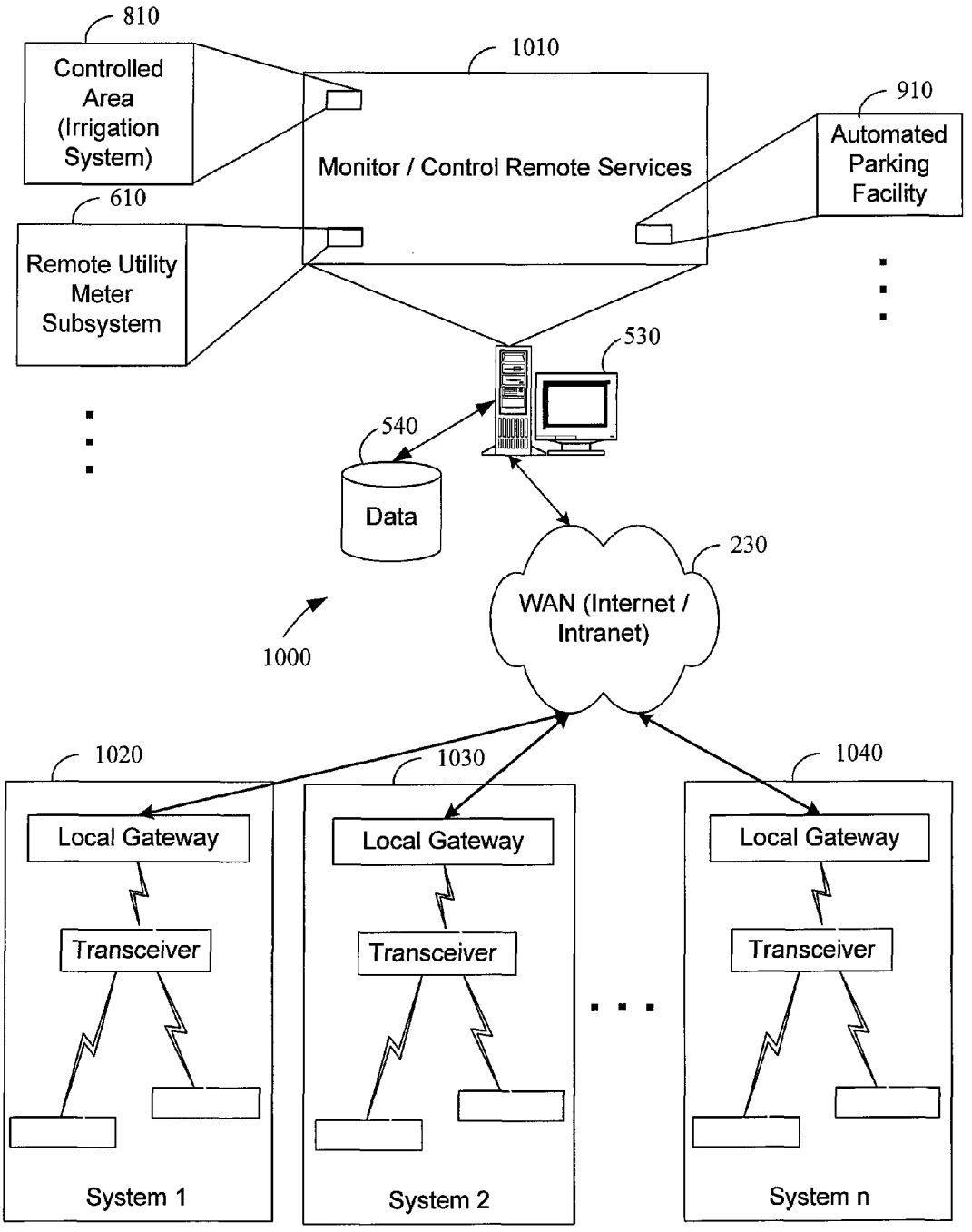
810
Controlled Area (Irrigation System)
1010
Monitor / Control Remote Services
910
Automated Parking Facility
610
Remote Utility Meter Subsystem
530
540
Data
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
1000
1020
1030
1040
Local Gateway
Transceiver
Local Gateway
Transceiver
Local Gateway
Transceiver
System 1
System 2
System n

FIG. 10

FIG. 11 Message Structure

To Addr. (1-6)	From Addr. (6)	Pkt. No. (1)	Pkt. Max. (1)	Pkt. Lngth. (1)	Cmd. (1)	Data (0-238)	CkH (1)	CkL (1)

The order of appearance remains fixed although byte position number in each packet may vary due to one or more of the following reasons:

1. Scalability of the "TO ADDRESS" (1 to 6 Bytes).
2. The CMD Byte.
3. Scalability of the Data portion of the message (0 to 238 Bytes).

"To Address" Byte Assignment:

MSB - Byte 1 Device Type	FF-F0 (16) - Broadcast All Devices (1 Byte Address) EF-1F (224) - Device Type Base (2 to 6 Byte Address) 0F-00 (16) - Personal Transceiver Identification (6 Byte Address)
Byte 2 Mfg./Owner ID	FF-F0 (16) - Broadcast all Devices (Byte 1 Type) (2 Byte Broadcast Address) EF-00 (240) - Mfg./Owner Code Identification Number
Byte 3 Mfg./Owner Extension ID	FF-F0 (16) - Broadcast all Devices (Byte 1 & Byte 2 Type) (3 Byte Broadcast Address) EF-00 (240) - Device Type/Mfg./Owner Code ID Number
Byte 4	FF-F0 (16) - Broadcast all Devices (Byte 1 & Byte 2 Type) (4 Byte Broadcast Address) EF-00 (240) - ID Number
Byte 5	(FF-00) 256 - Identification Number
Byte 6	(FF-00) 256 - Identification Number

"From Address" Byte Assignment:

From Address	(FF-00) Full "ID" of Originating Device (up to 6 Bytes)
Packet Number	(FF-00) Packet Number of Msg. longer than 256 Bytes
Packet Max.	(FF-00) Number of Packets in Message over 256 Bytes
Packet Length	(FF-00) Length (in Bytes) of Packet/Message Transmission*
Command	(FF-00) Command Byte
Data	(FF-00) Data as required by specific command
ChkH	(FF-00) Packet Checksum, High Byte
ChkL	(FF-00) Packet Checksum, Low Byte

* Packet Length - 13 Bytes (Min.) / 256 Bytes (Max.)

Sample Messages

Central Server to Personal Transceiver - Broadcast Message - FF (Emergency)

Byte Count = 12

To Addr. (FF)	From Addr. (12345678)	Pkt. No. (00)	Pkt. Max. (00)	Pkt. Lngth. (0C)	Cmd. (FF)	CkH (02)	CkL (9E)

First Transceiver to Repeater (Transceiver)
Broadcast Message - FF (Emergency)

Byte Count = 17

To Addr. (F0)	From Addr. (12345678)	Pkt. No. (00)	Pkt. Max. (00)	Pkt. Lngth. (11)	Cmd. (FF)		CkH (03)	CkL (A0)

Data (A000123456)

Note: Additional Transceiver Re-Broadcasts do not change the message. The messages are simply received and re-broadcast.

Message to Device "A0" From Device "E1" Command - "08" (Respond to PING)
Response will reverse "To" and "From" Addresses

Byte Count = 17

To Addr. (A012345678)	From Addr. (E112345678)	P # (00)	P Max. (00)	P Lngth. (11)	Cmd. (08)	Data (A5)	CkH (04)	CkL (67)

FIG. 12

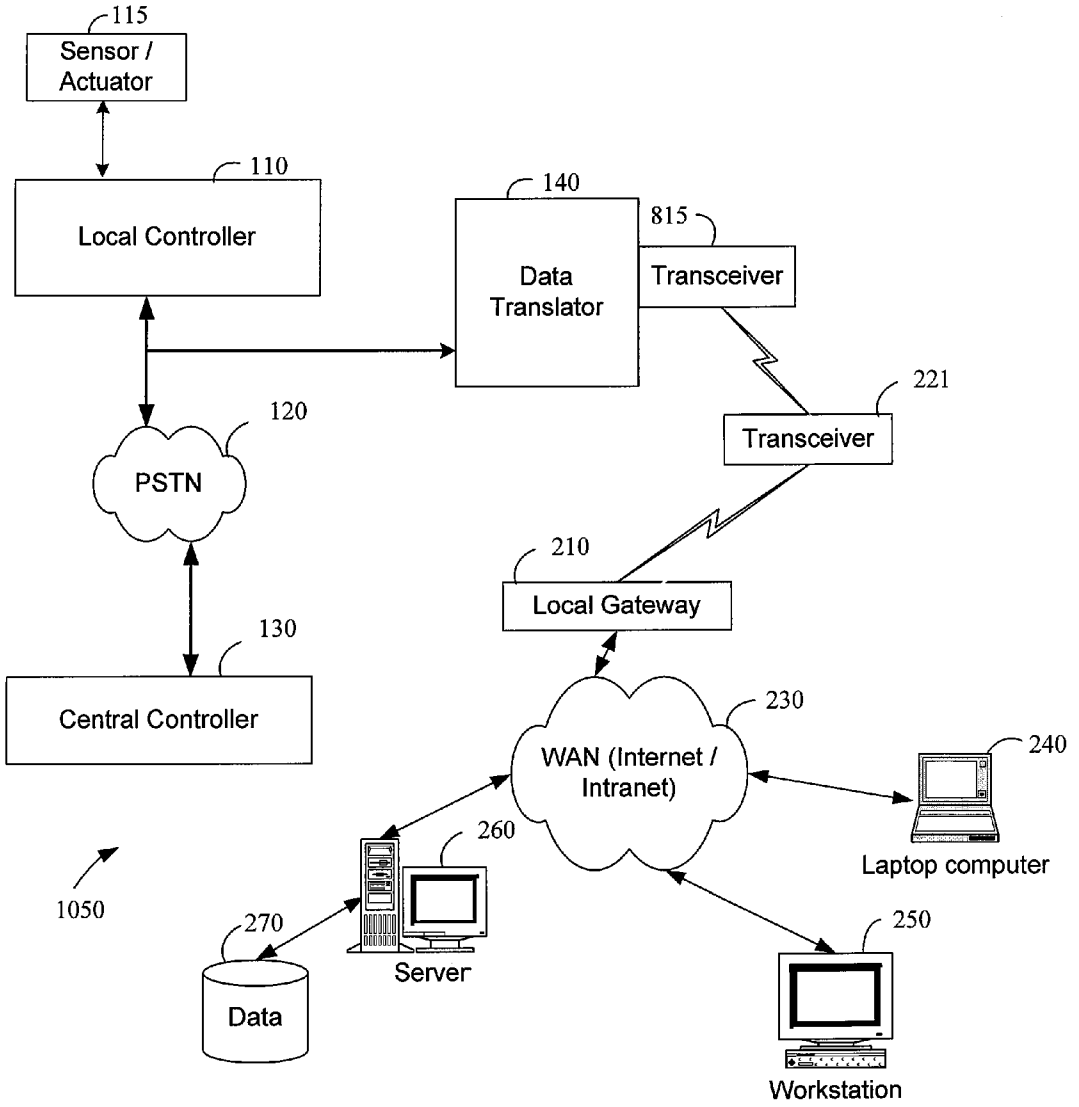
115
Sensor / Actuator
110
Local Controller
140
Data Translator
815
Transceiver
221
Transceiver
120
PSTN
210
Local Gateway
130
Central Controller
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
Laptop computer
260
Server
270
Data
250
Workstation
1050

FIG. 13

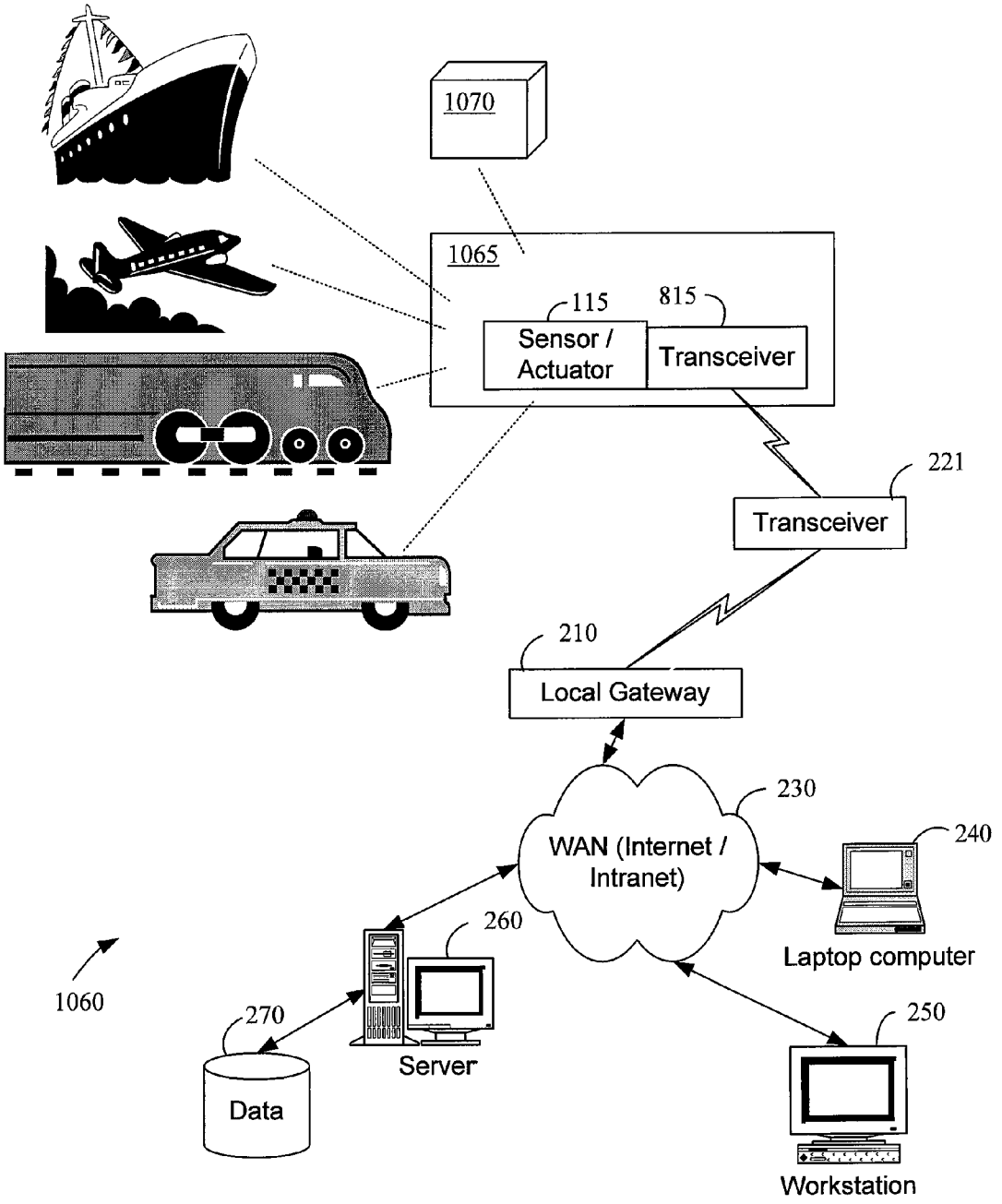
1070
1065
115
815
Sensor / Actuator
Transceiver
221
Transceiver
210
Local Gateway
230
WAN (Internet / Intranet)
240
Laptop computer
260
Server
270
Data
250
Workstation
1060

FIG. 14

AUTOMOTIVE DIAGNOSTIC DATA MONITORING SYSTEMS AND METHODS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS & PRIORITY CLAIMS

This application is a continuation of copending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/477,329, entitled, "Systems and Methods for Monitoring and Controlling Remote Devices," filed on Jun. 3, 2009; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/337,739, entitled System and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Remote Devices and filed on 18 Dec. 2008; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/395,685, entitled, "System and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Remote Devices," filed on Mar. 31, 2006, issued as U.S. Pat. No. 7,468,661; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/139,492, entitled, "System and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Remote Devices," filed on May 6, 2002 and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,053,767; which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/439,059, filed on Nov. 12, 1999 and entitled "System and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Remote Devices," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,692. U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,692 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/271,517, filed Mar. 18, 1999 and entitled, "System for Monitoring Conditions in a Residential Living Community", which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/102,178 filed Jun. 22, 1998 and entitled, "Multi-Function General Purpose Transceiver," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,430,268, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/412,895, filed Oct. 5, 1999 and entitled, "System and Method for Monitoring the Light Level Around an ATM," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,218,953; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/172,554, filed Oct. 14, 1998 and entitled, "System for Monitoring the Light Level Around an ATM," now U.S. Pat. No. 6,028,522; and further claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/146,817, filed Aug. 2, 1999 and entitled, "System and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Residential Devices." Each of the above identified applications and patents are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to remotely operated systems, and more particularly to a computerized system for monitoring, reporting on, and controlling remote systems by transferring information signals through a wide area network (WAN) and using software applications hosted on a connected server to appropriately process the information.

BACKGROUND

As is known, there are a variety of systems for monitoring and controlling manufacturing processes, inventory systems, emergency control systems, and the like. Most automatic systems use remote sensors and controllers to monitor and automatically respond to system parameters to reach desired results. A number of control systems utilize computers to process system inputs, model system responses, and control actuators to implement process corrections within the system. Both the electric power generation and metallurgical processing industries have had success controlling production processes by implementing computer controlled control systems in individual plants.

One way to classify control systems is by the timing involved between subsequent monitoring occurrences. Monitoring processes can be classified as aperiodic or random, periodic, and real-time. A number of remotely distributed service industries implement the monitoring and controlling process steps through manual inspection and intervention.

A periodic monitoring systems (those that do not operate on a predetermined cycle) are inherently inefficient as they require a service technician to physically traverse an area to record data, repair out of order equipment, add inventory to a vending machine, and the like. Such service trips are carried out in a number of industries with the associated costs being transferred to the consumers of the service.

Conversely, utility meter monitoring, recording, and client billing are representative of a periodic monitoring system. In the past, utility providers sent a technician from meter to meter on a periodic basis to verify meter operation and to record utility use. One method of cutting operating expenses in the utility industry involved increasing the period at which manual monitoring and meter data recording was performed. While this method decreased the monitoring and recording expense associated with more frequent meter observation and was convenient for consumers who favor the consistent billed amounts associated with "budget billing," the utility provider retained the costs associated with less frequent meter readings and the processing costs associated with reconciling consumer accounts.

Lastly, a number of environmental and safety systems require constant or real-time monitoring. Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems, fire reporting and damage control systems, alarm systems, and access control systems are representative systems that utilize real-time monitoring and often require immediate feedback and control. These real-time systems have been the target of control systems theory and application thereof for some time.

A problem with expanding the use of control systems technology to distributed systems are the costs associated with the sensor-actuator infrastructure required to monitor and control functions within such systems. The typical approach to implementing control system technology is to install a local network of hard-wired sensors and actuators along with a local controller. Not only is there expense associated with developing and installing appropriate sensors and actuators but the added expense of connecting functional sensors and controllers with the local controller. Another prohibitive cost associated with applying control systems technology to distributed systems is the installation and operational expense associated with the local controller.

Accordingly, an alternative solution to applying monitoring and control system solutions to distributed systems that overcomes the shortcomings of the prior art is desired.

SUMMARY OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Certain objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned with the practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

To achieve the advantages and novel features, the present invention is generally directed to a cost effective method of monitoring and controlling remote devices. More specifically, the present invention is directed to a computerized system for monitoring, reporting, and controlling remote sys-

tems and system information transfer by transmitting information signals to a WAN gateway interface and using applications on a connected server to process the information. Because the applications server is integrated on a WAN, Web browsers can be used by anyone with Internet access (and the appropriate access permissions) to view and download the recorded data.

In accordance with a broad aspect of the invention, a system is provided having one or more sensors to be read and/or actuators to be controlled remotely, ultimately through a computer on the Internet. The sensors and/or actuators are interfaced with wireless transceivers that transmit and/or receive data to and from the Internet. In this regard, additional wireless transceivers may relay information between the transceivers disposed in connection with the sensors and actuators and a gateway to the Internet. It should be appreciated that, a portion of the information communicated includes data that uniquely identifies the sensors and/or actuators.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a system is configured to monitor and report system parameters. The system is implemented by using a plurality of wireless transceivers. At least one wireless transceiver is interfaced with a sensor, transducer, actuator or some other device associated with the application parameter of interest. In this regard, the term "parameter" is broadly construed and may include, but is not limited to, a system alarm condition, a system process variable, an operational condition, etc. The system also includes a plurality of transceivers that act as signal repeaters that are dispersed throughout the nearby geographic region at defined locations. By defined locations, it is meant only that the location of each transceiver is known to a central computer. The central computer may be informed of transceiver physical locations after permanent installation, as the installation location of the transceivers is not limited. Each transceiver that serves to repeat a previously generated data signal may be further integrated with its own unique sensor or a sensor actuator combination as required. Additional transceivers may be configured as stand-alone devices that serve to simply receive, format, and further transmit system data signals. Further, the system includes a local data formatter that is configured to receive information communicated from the transceivers, format the data, and forward the data via the gateway to one or more servers interconnected with the WAN. The server further includes means for evaluating the received information and identifying the system parameter and the originating location of the parameter. The server also includes means for updating a database or further processing the reported parameters.

Consistent with the broader concepts of the invention, the "means" for evaluating the received information and the "means" for reporting system parameters are not limited to a particular embodiment or configuration. Preferably, these "means" will be implemented in software that is executed by a processor within a server integrated with the Internet. However, dedicated WANs or Intranets are suitable backbones for implementing defined system data transfer functions consistent with the invention.

In one embodiment, a client retrieves configured system data by accessing an Internet Web site. In such an embodiment, a system consistent with the present invention acts as a data collector and formatter with data being delivered upon client request, with availability twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

In more robust embodiments, a system can be configured to collect, format, and deliver client application specific information on a periodic basis to predetermined client nodes on the WAN. In these embodiments, client intervention would serve to close the feedback loop in the control system.

In yet another embodiment, a system can be configured to collect, format, and control client application specific processes by replacing a local control computer with a WAN interfaced server and integrating system specific actuators with the aforementioned system transceivers.

It should be further appreciated that the information transmitted and received by the wireless transceivers may be further integrated with other data transmission protocols for transmission across telecommunications and computer networks other than the Internet. In addition, it should be further appreciated that telecommunications and computer networks other than the Internet can function as a transmission path between the networked wireless transceivers, the local gateways, and the central server.

In yet a further embodiment, a system can be configured using the present invention to translate and transmit control signals from an existing local controller via the networked wireless transceivers. In this regard, the system of the present invention would require a data translator to tap into the data stream of an existing control system. Distinct control system signals may be mapped to function codes used by the present invention in order to provide customer access to control system data. In this way, the system of the present invention can be integrated with present data collection and system controllers inexpensively, as customers will only have to add a data translator and a wireless transmitter or transceiver as the application demands. By integrating the present invention with the data stream generated by present monitoring and control systems, potential customers enjoy the benefits of the present invention without the difficulties associated with integrating sensors and actuators to monitor individual system parameters.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

The accompanying drawings incorporated in and forming a part of the specification, illustrate several aspects of the present invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of a prior art control system;

FIG. **2** is a block diagram illustrating a monitoring/control system of the present invention;

FIG. **3**A is a functional block diagram that illustrates a transmitter in accordance with the present invention integrated in a portable device with user operable buttons that trigger data transmissions as desired;

FIG. **3**B is a functional block diagram that illustrates the integration of a sensor with a transmitter in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **3**C is a block diagram illustrating a transceiver in accordance with the present invention integrated with a sensor and an actuator;

FIG. **3**D is a functional block diagram further illustrating the transceiver of FIG. **3**C as applied to a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system controller;

FIG. **3**E is a functional block diagram illustrating the combination of the transceiver of FIG. **3**D with a global positioning system (GPS) receiver;

FIG. **4** is a functional block diagram that illustrates the functional components of a local WAN gateway constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **5** is a diagram illustrating WAN connectivity in a system constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **6** is a block diagram illustrating a client specific application in accordance with the invention (simple data collection or monitoring);

FIG. **7** is a block diagram illustrating another data monitoring and reporting application consistent with the present invention;

FIG. **8** is a block diagram illustrating a third client specific application in accordance with the invention (monitoring and controlling a process);

FIG. **9** is a block diagram illustrating the present invention as deployed in a particular business application;

FIG. **10** is a block diagram further illustrating the present invention as deployed in a plurality of business applications;

FIG. **11** is a table illustrating the message protocol of the present invention;

FIG. **12** illustrates three sample messages using the message protocol of the present invention;

FIG. **13** is a block diagram illustrating the system of the present invention integrated with the local controller of FIG. **1**; and

FIG. **14** is a block diagram illustrating the system of the present invention integrated with a mobile inventory unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED & ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Having summarized the invention above, reference is now made in detail to the description of the invention as illustrated in the drawings. While the invention will be described in connection with these drawings, there is no intent to limit it to the embodiment or embodiments disclosed therein. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all alternatives, modifications and equivalents included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Referring now to the drawings, reference is made to FIG. **1**, which is a block diagram illustrating certain fundamental components of a prior art control system **100**. More particularly, a prior art control system **100** includes a plurality of sensor actuators **111**, **112**, **113**, **114**, **115**, **116**, and **117** electrically coupled to a local controller **110**. In a manner well known in the art of control systems, local controller **110** provides power, formats and applies data signals from each of the sensors to predetermined process control functions, and returns control signals as appropriate to the system actuators. Often, prior art control systems are further integrated via the public switched telephone network (PSTN) **120** to a central controller **130**. Central controller **130** can be further configured to serve as a technician monitoring station or to forward alarm conditions via PSTN **120** to appropriate public safety officers.

Prior art control systems consistent with the design of FIG. **1** require the development and installation of an application-specific local system controller, as well as, the routing of electrical conductors to each sensor and actuator as the application requires. Such prior art control systems are typically augmented with a central controller **130** that may be networked to the local controller **110** via PSTN **120**. As a result, prior art control systems often consist of a relatively heavy design and are subject to a single point of failure should local controller **110** go out of service. In addition, these systems require electrical coupling between the local controller and system sensors and actuators. As a result, appropriately wiring an existing industrial plant can be a dangerous and expensive proposition.

Having described a prior art control system and delineated some of its shortcomings, reference is now made to FIG. **2**, which is a block diagram that illustrates a control system in accordance with the present invention. Control system **200** consists of one or more sensor/actuators **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** each integrated with a transceiver. The transceivers are preferably RF (Radio Frequency) transceivers, that are relatively small in size and transmit a relatively low power RF signal. As a result, in some applications, the transmission range of a given transceiver may be relatively limited. As will be appreciated from the description that follows, this relatively limited transmission range of the transceivers is an advantageous and desirable characteristic of control system **200**. Although the transceivers are depicted without a user interface such as a keypad, in certain embodiments of the invention the transceivers may be configured with user selectable buttons or an alphanumeric keypad. Often, the transceivers will be electrically interfaced with a sensor or actuator, such as a smoke detector, a thermostat, a security system, etc., where external buttons are not needed.

Control system **200** also includes a plurality of stand-alone transceivers **211**, **213**, **215**, and **221**. Each stand-alone transceiver **211**, **213**, **215**, and **221** and each of the integrated transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** may be configured to receive an incoming RF transmission (transmitted by a remote transceiver) and to transmit an outgoing signal. This outgoing signal may be another low power RF transmission signal, a higher power RF transmission signal, or alternatively may be transmitted over a conductive wire, fiber optic cable, or other transmission media. The internal architecture of a transceiver integrated with a sensor/actuator **212** and a stand-alone transceiver **211** will be discussed in more detail in connection with FIGS. **3**A through **3**C. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that integrated transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** can be replaced by RF transmitters (not shown) for client specific applications that require data collection only.

Local gateways **210** and **220** are configured and disposed to receive remote data transmissions from the various stand-alone transceivers **211**, **213**, **215**, and **221** or integrated transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** having an RF signal output level sufficient to adequately transmit a formatted data signal to the gateways. Local gateways **210** and **220** analyze the transmissions received, convert the transmissions into TCP/IP format and further communicate the remote data signal transmissions via WAN **230**. In this regard, and as will be further described below, local gateways **210** and **220** may communicate information, service requests, control signals, etc. to remote sensor/actuator transceiver combinations **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** from server **260**, laptop computer **240**, and workstation **250** across WAN **230**. Server **260** can be further networked with database server **270** to record client specific data.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that if an integrated transceiver (either of **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224**) is located sufficiently close to local gateways **210** or **220** such that its RF output signal can be received by a gateway, the RF data signal need not be processed and repeated through stand-alone transceivers **211**, **213**, **215**, or **221**.

It will be further appreciated that a monitoring system constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention may be used in a variety of environments. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, a monitoring system such as that illustrated in FIG. **2** may be employed to monitor and record utility usage by residential and industrial customers as illustrated in FIG. **6**. Another preferred monitoring system is illustrated in FIG. **7**. FIG. **7** depicts the transfer of vehicle diagnostics from an automobile via a RF transceiver

integrated with the vehicle diagnostics bus to a local transceiver that further transmits the vehicle information through a local gateway onto a WAN.

It will be further appreciated that a monitoring and control system consistent with the present invention may be used in a variety of environments. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, a control system such as that illustrated in FIG. **2** may be employed to monitor and control an irrigation system as illustrated in FIG. **8**. Another preferred control system is illustrated in FIG. **9**. FIG. **9** depicts a business application of a control system wherein the operation of a parking facility may be automated.

As will be further appreciated from the discussion herein, transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** may have substantially identical construction (particularly with regard to their internal electronics), which provides a cost effective implementation at the system level. Furthermore, a plurality of stand-alone transceivers **211**, **213**, **215**, and **221**, which may be identical, are disposed in such a way that adequate coverage in an industrial plant or community is provided. Preferably, stand-alone transceivers **211**, **213**, **215**, and **221** may be dispersed sufficient that only one stand-alone transceiver will pick up a transmission from a given integrated transceiver **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** (due in part to the low power transmission nature of each transmitter). However, in certain instances two, or even more, stand-alone transceivers may pick up a single transmission. Thus, the local gateways **210** and **220** may receive multiple versions of the same data transmission signal from an integrated transceiver, but from different stand-alone transceivers. The local gateways **210** and **220** may utilize this information to triangulate, or otherwise more particularly assess the location from which the transmission is originating. Due to the transmitting device identification that is incorporated into the transmitted signal, duplicative transmissions (e.g., transmissions duplicated to more than one gateway, or to the same gateway, more than once) may be ignored or otherwise appropriately handled.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **2**, integrated transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** may be disposed within automobiles (see FIG. **7**), a rainfall gauge (see FIG. **8**), or a parking lot access gate (see FIG. **9**) to monitor vehicle diagnostics, total rainfall and sprinkler supplied water, and access gate position, respectively. The advantage of integrating a transceiver, as opposed to a one-way transmitter, into a monitoring device relates to the ability of the transceiver to receive incoming control signals, as opposed to merely transmitting data signals. Significantly, local gateways **210** and **220** may communicate with all system transceivers. Since local gateways **210** and **220** are permanently integrated with WAN **230**, server **260** can host application specific software which was typically hosted in an application specific local controller as shown in FIG. **1**. Of further significance, the data monitoring and control devices of the present invention need not be disposed in a permanent location as long as they remain within signal range of a system compatible transceiver that subsequently is within signal range of a local gateway interconnected through one or more networks to server **260**. In this regard, small application specific transmitters compatible with control system **200** can be worn or carried about one's person as will be further described below.

In one embodiment, server **260** collects, formats, and stores client specific data from each of the integrated transceivers **212**, **214**, **216**, **222**, and **224** for later retrieval or access from workstation **250** or laptop **240**. In this regard, workstation **250** or laptop **240** can be used to access the stored information through a Web browser in a manner that is well known in the art. In another embodiment, server **260** may perform the additional functions of hosting application specific control system functions and replacing the local controller by generating required control signals for appropriate distribution via WAN **230** and local gateways **210** and **211** to the system actuators. In a third embodiment, clients may elect for proprietary reasons to host control applications on their own WAN connected workstation. In this regard, database **270** and server **260** may act solely as a data collection and reporting device with client workstation **250** generating control signals for the system.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the information transmitted and received by the wireless transceivers of the present invention may be further integrated with other data transmission protocols for transmission across telecommunications and computer networks other than the Internet. In addition, it should be further appreciated that telecommunications and computer networks other than the Internet can function as a transmission path between the networked wireless transceivers, the local gateways, and the central server.

Reference is now made to FIG. **3**A, which is a block diagram that illustrates the functional components of a RF transmitter **320**, of a type worn or carried by a person, in more detail. Blocks **327** and **329** represent physical buttons, which a user may actuate to cause the RF transmitter **320** to initiate different signal transmissions. In the illustrated embodiment, these include a "transmit" button **327** and a panic or "emergency" button **329**. Of course, additional, fewer, or different buttons may be provided on a given transmitter, depending upon the system or implementation desired. Each of these buttons may be electrically wired to a data interface **321** which is configured to receive electrical signals from buttons **327** and **329**, and ultimately convey that information to a data formatter **324**. In one embodiment, data interface **321** may simply comprise an addressable port that may be read by the data formatter **324**.

For example, each of the signal lines extending between the buttons and the data interface **321** may be pulled up by individual pull up resistors (not shown). Depressing any of the individual buttons may ground the electrical signal line interconnecting the respective button and the data interface **321**. Data formatter **324** may constantly read from the port defined by data interface **321**, and all bit positions should remain high at any given time, if no buttons are depressed. If, however, the data formatter **324** reads a zero in one or more of the bit positions, it then recognizes that one or more of the buttons **327** and **329** have been depressed.

Each transmitter unit may be configured to have a unique identification code (e.g., transmitter identification number) **326**, that uniquely identifies the transmitter to the functional blocks of control system **200** (see FIG. **2**). This transmitter identification number may be electrically programmable, and implemented in the form of, for example, an EPROM. Alternatively, the transmitter identification number may be set/configured through a series of DIP switches. Additional implementations of the transmitter identification number, whereby the number may be set/configured, may be implemented consistent with the broad concepts of the present invention.

Finally, an additional functional block of the transmitter **320** is a RF transmitter **328**. This circuit is used to convert information from digital electronic form into a format, frequency, and voltage level suitable for transmission from antenna **323** via an RF transmission medium.

The data formatter **324** operates to format concise data packets **330** that may be transmitted via RF to a nearby

transceiver. From a substantive basis, the information conveyed includes a function code, as well as, a transmitter identification number. As previously mentioned, the transmitter identification number is set for a given transmitter **320**. When received by server **260** (see FIG. **2**), the transmitter identification number may be used to access a look up table that identifies, for example, the person assigned to carry that particular transmitter. Additional information about the person may also be provided within the lookup table, such as, a physical description, and/or any other information that may be deemed appropriate or useful under the circumstances or implementation of the particular system.

In addition, a function code is communicated from RF transmitter **320** to the nearby transceiver. FIG. **3**A illustrates a lookup table **325** that may be provided in connection with data formatter **324**. Lookup table **325** may be provided to assign a given and unique function code for each button pressed. For example, transmit button **327** may be assigned a first code to identify the party depressing the button. The emergency button **329** may be assigned a second code. Furthermore, additional codes may be provided as necessary to accommodate additional functions or features of a given transmitter **320**. Thus, in operation, a user may depress the emergency button **329**, which is detected by the data formatter **324**. The data formatter **324** may then use the information pertaining to the emergency button **329** to access a look up table **325** to retrieve a code that is uniquely assigned to emergency button **329**. The data formatter **324** may also retrieve the pre-configured transmitter identification number **326** in configuring a data packet **330** for communication via RF signals to a nearby transceiver.

Reference is now made briefly to FIG. **3**B, which is a block diagram illustrating certain functional blocks of a similar transmitter **340** that may be integrated with sensor **310**. For example, sensor **310** in its simplest form could be a two-state device such as a smoke alarm. Alternatively, the sensor **310** may output a continuous range of values to the data interface **321**. If the signal output from the sensor **310** is an analog signal, the data interface **321** may include an analog-to-digital converter (not shown) to convert signals output to the actuator **340**. Alternatively, a digital interface (communicating digital signals) may exist between the data interface **321** and each sensor **310**.

As illustrated, many of the components of RF transmitter **340** are similar to that of RF transmitter **320** and need not be repeated herein. The principal difference between the configurations of RF transmitter **320** of FIG. **3**A and the RF transmitter **340** of FIG. **3**B lies at the input of the data interface **321**. Specifically, RF transmitter **320** included user interface buttons **327** and **329**. RF transmitter **340**, illustrates electrical integration with sensor **310**. Unique transmitter identification code **326** coupled with a function code for a smoke alarm on condition is formatted by data controller **324** for transformation into a RF signal by RF transmitter **328** and transmission via antenna **323**. In this way, data packet **330** communicated from transmitter **340** will readily distinguish from similar signals generated by other RF transmitters in the system. Of course, additional and/or alternative configurations may also be provided by a similarly configured RF transmitter. For example, a similar configuration may be provided for a transmitter that is integrated into, for example, a carbon monoxide detector, a door position sensor and the like. Alternatively, system parameters that vary across a range of values may be transmitted by RF transmitter **340** as long as data interface **321** and data controller **324** are configured to apply a specific code, consistent with the input from sensor **310**. As long as the code was understood by server **260** or workstation **250** (see FIG. **2**) the target parameter could be monitored with the present invention.

Reference is now made to FIG. **3**C, which is a block diagram similar to that illustrated in FIGS. **3**A and **3**B, but illustrating a transceiver **360** that is integrated with a sensor **310** and an actuator **380**. In this illustration, data interface **321** is shown with a single input from sensor **310**. It is easy to envision a system that may include multiple sensor inputs. By way of example, a common home heating and cooling system might be integrated with the present invention. The home heating system may include multiple data interface inputs from multiple sensors. A home thermostat control connected with the home heating system could be integrated with a sensor that reports the position of a manually adjusted temperature control (i.e., temperature set value), as well as, a sensor integrated with a thermister to report an ambient temperature. The condition of related parameters can be input to data interface **321** as well, including the condition of the system on/off switch, and the climate control mode selected (i.e., heat, fan, or AC). In addition, depending upon the specific implementation, other system parameters may be provided to data interface **321** as well.

The addition of actuator **380** to the assembly permits data interface **321** to apply control signals to the manual temperature control for the temperature set point, the climate control mode switch, and the system on/off switch. In this way, a remote workstation **250** or laptop **240** with WAN access (see FIG. **2**) could control a home heating system from a remote location.

Again, each of these various input sources are routed to data interface **321** which provides the information to a data controller **324**. The data controller may utilize a look up table to access unique function codes that are communicated in data packet **330**, along with a transceiver identification code **326** via RF, to a local gateway and further onto a WAN. In general, the operation of transceiver **360** will be similar to that described for a transmitter as previously illustrated in FIGS. **3**A and **3**B. It is significant to note that data packet **330** will include a concatenation of the individual function codes selected for each of the aforementioned input parameters. As by way of example, server **260** may provide client workstation **250** with a Web page display that models a common home thermostat. As previously described, either server **260** or workstation **250** may include application software that would permit a user with access to remotely adjust the controls on a home heating system by adjusting related functional controls on a graphical user interface updated with feedback from the aforementioned control system.

Reference is now made to FIG. **3**D, which is a block diagram further illustrating the transceiver of FIG. **3**C in light of the home heating system described above. Specifically, transceiver **360** is shown with four specific parameters related to four specific function codes as illustrated in look up table **325**. In this regard, sensor(s) **310** (one sensor shown for simplicity) inputs a data signal to data interface **321**. Data controller receives an input from data interface **321** that it associates with a specific function code as shown in look up table **325**. Data controller **324** assembles data packet **332** by concatenating received data packet **330** with its own transceiver identification code **326** and its own specific function codes. Data packet **332** is configured by RF transceiver **350** for transmission via antenna **323** to either a stand-alone transceiver as shown in FIG. **2**, or alternatively, to local gateway **210**. It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that data interface **321** may be uniquely configured to interface with specialized sensor(s) **310**. This circuit, therefore, may differ from transceiver to transceiver, depending upon the remote system

parameter that is monitored and the related actuator to be controlled. Implementation of data interface **321** will be understood by persons skilled in the art, and need not be described herein.

Reference is now made to FIG. **3**E, which is a block diagram further illustrating the transceiver of FIG. **3**C in combination with a GPS receiver. Specifically, GPS receiver **327** replaces data interface **321**, sensor **310**, and actuator **380** as illustrated in FIG. **3**C. In this regard, GPS receiver **327** inputs a data signal containing latitude and longitude coordinates to data controller **324**. Data controller **324** assembles data packet **332** by concatenating received data packet **330** with its own transceiver identification code **326** and the coordinates received from GPS receiver **327**. Data packet **332** is configured by RF transceiver **350** for transmission via antenna **323** to either a stand-alone transceiver as shown in FIG. **2**, or alternatively, to local gateway **210** as previously described.

Having illustrated and described the operation of the various combinations of RF transmitters and transceivers consistent with the present invention, reference is now made to FIG. **4**, which is a block diagram illustrating certain principal components and the operation of a local gateway **210** of a control system **100** (see FIG. **2**) constructed in accordance with the present invention. The primary physical components that may be provided within local gateway **210** are a transceiver **420**, a CPU **422**, a memory **424**, a network card **426**, a DSL modem **428**, an ISDN card **430**, as well as other components not illustrated in the FIG. **4** that would enable a TCP/IP connection to WAN **230**. The transceiver **420** is configured to receive incoming signals consistently formatted in the convention previously described. Local gateway **210** may be configured such that memory **424** includes look up table **425** to assist in identifying the remote and intermediate transceivers used in generating and transmitting the received data transmission. Program code within the memory **424** may also be provided and configured for controlling the operation of a CPU **422** to carry out the various functions that are orchestrated and/or controlled by local gateway **210**. For example, memory **424** may include program code for controlling the operation of the CPU **422** to evaluate an incoming data packet to determine what action needs to be taken. In this regard, look up tables **425** may also be stored within memory **424** to assist in this process. Furthermore, memory **424** may be configured with program code configured to identify a remote transceiver **427** or identify an intermediate transceiver **429**. Function codes, transmitter and or transceiver identification numbers, may all be stored with associated information within look up tables **425**.

Thus, one look up table may be provided to associate transceiver identification numbers with a particular user. Another look up table may be used to associate function codes with the interpretation thereof. For example, a unique code may be associated by a look up table to identify functions such as test, temperature, smoke alarm active, security system breach, etc. In connection with the lookup tables **425**, memory **424** may also include a plurality of code segments that are executed by CPU **422**, and which largely control the operation of the computer. For example, a first data packet segment **330** may be provided to access a first lookup table to determine the identity of the transceiver which transmitted the received message. A second code segment may be provided to access a second lookup table to determine the proximate location of the message generating transceiver, by identifying the transceiver that relayed the message. A third code segment may be provided to identify the content of the message transmitted. Namely, is it a fire alarm, a security alarm, an emergency request by a person, a temperature control setting, etc. Consistent with the invention, additional, fewer, or different code segments may be provided to carryout different functional operations and data signal transfers throughout the transceiver network.

The local gateway **210** may also include one or more mechanisms through which to communicate with remote systems. For example, the gateway may include a network card **426**, which would allow the gateway **210** to communicate across a local area network to a network server, which in turn may contain a backup gateway to WAN **230**. Alternatively, local gateway **210** may contain a DSL modem **428**, which may be configured to provide a direct dial link to a remote system, by way of the PSTN. Alternatively, local gateway **210** may include an ISDN card **430** configured to communicate via an ISDN connection with a remote system. Other communication gateways may be provided as well to serve as primary and or backup links to WAN **230** or to local area networks that might serve to permit local monitoring of gateway health and data packet control.

Reference is now made to FIG. **5**, which is a diagram illustrating WAN connectivity in a system constructed in accordance with the invention. In this regard, local gateway **210** is configured to transmit control signals and receive data signals using the open data packet protocol as previously described. Local gateway **210** is preferably interconnected permanently on WAN **230** and configured to translate received data signals for WAN transfer via TCP/IP. A server **530** configured with web applications and client specific applications as required is connected to WAN **230** via router **510** and further protected and buffered by firewall **520**. Consistent with the present invention, server **530** is assisted in its task of storing and making available client specific data by database server **540**. A workstation **560** configured with a Web browser is connected to WAN **230** at client premises by any suitable means known by those of skill in the art. Alternatively, clients may access WAN **230** via remote laptop **550** or other devices configured with a compatible Web browser. In this way, server **530** may provide client specific data upon demand.

Having described the control system of FIG. **2**, reference is now made to FIG. **6** which illustrates a specific monitoring embodiment consistent with application of the invention. More specifically, FIG. **6** illustrates a remote utility meter monitoring system **600**. Remote utility meter subsystem **610** consists of utility meter **613** and an appropriately integrated sensor **612** wherein the current utility meter operational status and current utility meter usage total is transmitted via functional codes along with a transceiver identification code in a manner previously described by transmitter **614** to stand-alone transceiver **221**. Stand-alone transceiver **221** further processes and transmits the encoded data to local gateway **210** which translates the data packet information into TCP/IP format for transfer across WAN **230** to server **260**. Server **260** collects and formats the utility meter information for viewing and or retrieval upon client demand in a manner previously described.

Having described a specific client application consistent with the present invention wherein the remote transmitter is permanently integrated with a stationary data input point (a utility meter), reference is now made to FIG. **7** which more fully illustrates the flexibility of the invention. More specifically, FIG. **7** illustrates a remote automotive diagnostics monitoring system **700**. Remote automotive diagnostics interface unit **710** consists of sensor **712** integrated with the vehicle diagnostics data bus **711**, and transmitter **714** wherein contents of the vehicle diagnostics can be downloaded upon a control signal to sensor **712** from a remote location serviced

by local gateway **210**. In this manner, a vehicle in need of service but still capable of accessing the vehicle diagnostics codes can be remotely diagnosed by uploading the information through remote automotive diagnostics monitoring system **700** and accessing a custom report created by server **260** in a manner previously described. In this regard, server **260** could be configured to perform any of a number of levels of diagnostics and provide service manual instructions, figures, and local authorized service contact information via WAN **230** on a fee basis or per a predetermined level of service plan.

Having described a monitoring system consistent with the present invention wherein the control signal initiates the monitoring process, reference is now made to FIG. **8**. FIG. **8** illustrates a client specific control system consistent with both monitoring and control functions of the invention. More specifically, FIG. **8** illustrates a remote irrigation control system **800**. For simplicity, controlled area **810** is represented by a single rain gauge **813** and a single related spray head **817**. It is easy to see that such a system could be modified and expanded to monitor and control any of a number of irrigation systems integrated with the present invention.

Controlled area **810** is configured with a rain gauge **813** integrated with sensor **811** wherein rainfall and applied water to the adjacent area is transmitted via functional codes by transmitter **812** along with a related transceiver identification code in a manner previously described to stand-alone transceiver **221**. Stand-alone transceiver **221** further processes and transmits the encoded data to local gateway **210** which translates the data packet information into TCP/IP format for transfer across WAN **230** to server **260**. Server **260** collects and formats the rain gauge data for viewing or retrieval upon client demand in a manner previously described. Additionally, server **260** may be configured to communicate data to operate spray head **817** by opening water supply valve **816** integrated with actuator **814** by sending a control signal to transceiver **815**, per a client directed water application control schedule. Alternatively, a customer workstation **250** could periodically download and review the rain gauge data and could initiate an automatic control signal appropriate with the customer's watering requirements. In yet another embodiment, a customer technician could initiate a control signal upon review of the rain gauge information and making the determination that more water is required.

Reference is now made to FIG. **9** which illustrates the operation of an automated parking control system **900** consistent with the present invention. Automated parking facility **910** consists of a controlled access area with ingress gate **920** and egress gate **930**. Both gates **920** and **930** are further configured with a position sensor, an actuator, and transceiver illustrated as ingress assembly **922** and egress assembly **932**, respectively. Parking spaces **940** may be configured with vehicle sensors. Sensor-transceiver assembly **932** may be configured to transmit a function code associated with the condition of parking spaces **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the single row of four appropriately configured parking spaces illustrated can be expanded by adding parking spaces configured with vehicle sensors integrated with control system **900** via multiple sensor-transceiver assemblies. Automated parking control system **900** collects data signals from each sensor-transceiver assembly **932**, integrated in the system, and compiles a master schedule consisting of scheduled use for each parking space in the automated parking facility. In this manner, a customer with access to WAN **230** and server **530** may make a reservation and or check the availability of parking spaces at the automated parking facility from her home or office (or through any Internet portal). For example, a customer that will be out of town on business for 2 days next week, may access the automated parking control system server **530** by using a Web browser to view parking availability for the target travel dates. The customer may reserve the parking slot by providing a personal transmitter identification code (or other identification code) that the customer intends to use to access and exit the facility the following week. When the customer arrives at the ingress gate **920**, the customer may enter the automated parking facility **910** by depressing a button on her personal portable transmitter (see FIG. **3**A). Ingress assembly **922** receives and forwards the customer's transmitted identification code to server **530** via gateway **210** and WAN **230** in a manner previously described. Server **530** confirms the customer's reservation, alternatively checks space availability to determine if access should be granted. In addition, server **530** may be further programmed to determine if the particular customer has an established account with the facility owner or whether a credit card payment transaction is in order. Automatic parking facility control system **900** would record the actual use of the reserved parking space for storage on database server **540**. Server **530** could retrieve the stored usage information on a periodic basis from database server **540** and generate appropriate bills for each customer.

Alternatively, the customer could reserve the slot by providing billing information via WAN **230** and ingress gate **920** could be further configured with a credit card reader and an alphanumeric keypad interface. Both the credit card reader and the alphanumeric keypad interface could be interconnected to the automated parking facility control system **900** by their own appropriately configured transceiver. Either or both the credit card reader and the alphanumeric keypad interface could be used to identify customers with reservations.

The operator of parking facility control system **900**, can expand both the level of security of the parking facility and the services provided by adding networked peripherals in a manner previously described and upgrading the software applications on server **530**. For example, by adding automated ingress and egress gates configured to allow the entry and exit of parking facility customers and authorized personnel and configuring the egress gate **930** for vehicles such that only identified customers may exit with a vehicle, both customers and their vehicles are protected from thieves.

A further example of expanding the services offered by automated parking facility control system **900** might consist of offering a schedule of vehicle services that could be scheduled and performed on the vehicles of long-term parking customers. By adding the appropriate interface to server **530**, parking facility customers could be prompted when making their reservation with a list of potential vehicle services that could be scheduled and performed by vehicle service technicians during the duration of the customer's business trip. A customer interested in having her automobile's oil changed and tires rotated would authorize and schedule the desired services when arranging her parking reservation. Upon leaving the parking facility at the start of her business trip, the customer could leave her vehicle valet key in an appropriately identified lock box. After her trip is complete, the customer returns to the lot. She gains access to the lot by any of the aforementioned methods and retrieves her valet key by similarly identifying herself as the vehicle owner.

Having illustrated specific applications using the present invention in FIGS. **6** through **9**, reference is now made to FIG. **10** which illustrates a system **1000** that monitors and controls remote data points associated with a plurality of systems. In this embodiment, server **530** may be configured with monitor/control remote services **1010** application-specific software.

For example, the controlled area **810** of the irrigation control system shown in FIG. **8**, the remote utility meter subsystem **610** of FIG. **6**, and the automated parking facility **910** of FIG. **9** may be monitored and remotely controlled (where required) by server **530**. In a manner previously described herein, server **530** collects and processes data information transferred and sent over WAN **230** by local gateways coupled via RF links to transceivers and transmitters associated with systems **1020**, **1030**, and **1040**. Alternatively, server **530** initiates control signals that may be sent via the gateways to the appropriate transceivers and transmitters as required. For ease of illustration and description, FIG. **10** shows each of the systems serviced by server **530** requiring its own dedicated local gateway. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that small-scale systems jointly located within a geographic area served by an array of transceivers and a gateway may be configured to share the transceiver and gateway infrastructure of a previously installed local system.

Having described the physical layer of a system consistent with the present invention, reference is now made to FIG. **11** which describes the data structure of messages sent and received using the invention. In this regard, the standard message consists of: to address; from address; packet number; maximum packet number, packet length; command; data; packet check sum (high byte); and packet check sum (low byte). The "to address" or message destination consists from 1 to 6 bytes. The "from address" or message source device is coded in a full 6 byte designator. Bytes **11** through **13** are used by the system to concatenate messages of packet lengths greater than 256 bytes. Byte **14** is a command byte. Byte **14** works in conjunction with bytes **15** through **30** to communicate information as required by system specific commands. Bytes **31** and **32** are packet check sum bytes. The packet check sum bytes are used by the system to indicate when system messages are received with errors. It is significant to note that bytes **31** and **32** may be shifted in the message to replace bytes **15** and **16** for commands that require only one byte. The order of appearance of specific information within the message protocol of FIG. **11** remains fixed although the byte position number in individual message transmissions may vary due to scalability of the "to address," the command byte, and scalability of the data frame.

Having described the general message structure of a message of the present invention, reference is directed to FIG. **12** which illustrates three sample messages. The first message illustrates the broadcast of an emergency message "FF" from a central server with an address "0012345678" to a personal transceiver with an address of "FF."

The second message illustrated reveals how the first message might be sent to a transceiver that functions as a repeater. In this manner, emergency message "FF" from a central server with address "0012345678" is first sent to transceiver "F0." The second message, further contains additional command data "A000123456" that may be used by the system to identify further transceivers to send the signal through on the way to the destination device.

The third message illustrated on FIG. **12** reveals how the message protocol of the present invention may be used to "ping" a remote transceiver in order to determine transceiver health. In this manner, source unit "E112345678" originates a ping request by sending command "08" to a transceiver identified as "A012345678." The response to the ping request can be as simple as reversing the "to address" and the "from address" of the command, such that, a healthy transceiver will send a ping message back to the originating device. The system of the present invention may be configured to expect a return ping within a specific time period. Operators of the present invention could use the delay between the ping request and the ping response to model system loads and to determine if specific system parameters might be adequately monitored and controlled with the expected feedback transmission delay of the system.

Having described the message structure of a message of the present invention, reference is directed to FIG. **13** which illustrates the integration of the system of the present invention with the control system of FIG. **1**. Having previously illustrated several variations consistent with the principles of the present invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that multiple variations of the present invention may be integrated with existing control systems. In this regard, an existing control system with local controller **110** and a plurality of sensor actuators **115** (one shown for simplicity of illustration) are in communication with central controller **130** via PSTN **120** as previously described. In a manner well known in the art of control systems, local controller **110** transmits appropriate status information via PSTN **120** to central controller **130**.

Control systems consistent with the design of FIG. **1**, as further illustrated in FIG. **13**, require the routing of electrical conductors to each sensor and actuator as the application requires. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the system of the present invention can take advantage of the infrastructure of an existing system by inserting data translator **140** such that system data is sent to both the central controller **130** in the old configuration, as well as, the data translator **140**. Data translator **140** serves to convert system data to function codes as previously described. Once data translator **140** successfully converts the system data stream to the message protocol of the present invention, transceiver **815** further converts the system data stream to a RF signal.

As previously described in connection with FIG. **2**, stand-alone transceiver **221** receives and repeats the RF data transmission received from transceiver **815**. Local gateway **210** receives the RF data transmission repeated by stand-alone transceiver **221** and converts the RF data transmission into TCP/IP for further transmission across WAN **230** to server **260**. In this regard, server **260** may further manage the data for internal storage or alternatively storage in database **270**. Customers with WAN **230** access may access the system data from workstation **250** or laptop computer **240**.

Having described integration of the system of the present invention with the control system of FIG. **1** in FIG. **13**, reference is now directed to FIG. **14** which illustrates integration of the system of the present invention with mobile inventory units. In this regard, system **1060** consists of the system of the present invention as previously illustrated and described in FIGS. **1** and **13**. Having previously illustrated several variations consistent with the principles of the present invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that multiple variations of the present invention may be integrated with mobile inventory units **1070**. In this regard, sensor/actuator **115** integrated with transceiver **815** in sensor-transceiver assembly **1065** is further integrated with any of a number of mobile inventory units **1070** (one sensor-transceiver unit **1065** shown for simplicity of illustration). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that as long as a mobile inventory unit **1070**, herein represented by a package, ship, airplane, train, and a taxi are within the radio-frequency transmission and receiving range of stand-alone transceiver **221**, the system of the present invention may be used to monitor, store and report information of and relating to mobile inventory unit **1070**.

It will be further appreciated by those skilled in the art that the system of the present invention may be used to transfer

information to adequately equipped mobile inventory units **1070**. In this regard, shipping companies may use the present invention to update a database containing location and status information for each mobile inventory unit **1070** in the company fleet. Shipping companies may also transfer informative messages or other information using the system of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the present invention may be used to store, retrieve, and update maintenance information related to individual mobile inventory units. For example, federally registered airplanes must keep a maintenance log with the craft detailing all inspections, maintenance, and repairs. The system of the present invention could be used by fixed base operators (FBOs) who perform inspections and maintenance on aircraft to retrieve and update the aircraft maintenance log. In this way, FBOs located throughout the world will be able to retrieve and update an electronic version of the maintenance history of an aircraft. In addition, a properly configured system could also contain maintenance directives and other service bulletins related to the particular aircraft.

In yet another embodiment, a properly integrated sensor/actuator **115** with transceiver **815** may be used to monitor mobile inventory unit system parameters. For example, an airplane could be configured to monitor and report engine run time, time elapsed since the last recorded inspection of a particular type, and related system information. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the system of the present invention may be integrated with remote units other than those shown. The ship, package, airplane, train, and taxi shown in FIG. **14** are for example only and not meant to limit the scope of the present invention.

It will be appreciated that the foregoing description has illustrated certain fundamental concepts of the invention, but that other additions and/or modifications may be made consistent with the inventive concepts. For example, the one-way transmitters illustrated in FIG. **3**A and implemented in a control system as illustrated in FIG. **6** may be adapted to monitor the current status of water, gas, and other utility meters. One-way transmitters might further be used to monitor and report actual operational hours on rental equipment or any other apparatus that must be serviced or monitored on an actual run-time schedule.

The two-way transceivers of the current invention, may be adapted to monitor and apply control signals in an unlimited number of applications. By way of example only, two-way transceivers of the current invention can be adapted for use with pay type publicly located telephones, cable television set converter boxes, as well as, for use with a host of residential appliances and devices to enable a remote controllable home automation and security system.

In a geographic area appropriately networked with permanently located transceivers consistent with the invention, personal transmitters consistent with the invention can be used to monitor and control personnel access and egress from specific rooms or portions thereof within a controlled facility. Personal transmitters can further be configured to transfer personal information to public emergency response personnel, personal billing information to vending machines, or to monitor individuals within an assisted living community.

Two-way transceivers consistent with the present invention can be integrated to monitor and control a host of industrial and business applications as well. By way of example only, building automation systems, fire control systems, alarm systems, industrial trash compactors, and building elevators can be monitored and controlled with devices consistent with the present invention. In addition, courier drop boxes, time clock systems, automated teller machines, self-service copy machines, and other self-service devices can be monitored and controlled as appropriate. By way of further example, a number of environment variables that require monitoring can be integrated with the system of the present invention to permit remote monitoring and control. For instance, light levels in the area adjacent to automated teller machines must meet minimum federal standards, the water volume transferred by water treatment plant pumps, smokestack emissions from a coal burning power plant or a coke fueled steel plant oven may also be remotely monitored.

The two-way transceivers of the present invention may be further integrated with a voice-band transmitter and receiver. As a result, when a person presses, for example, the emergency button on his/her transmitter, medical personnel, staff members, or others may respond by communicating via two-way radio with the party in distress. In this regard, each transmitter may be equipped with a microphone and a speaker that would allow the person to communication information such as their present emergency situation, their specific location, etc.

The foregoing description has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Obvious modifications or variations are possible in light of the above teachings. For example, it should be appreciated that, in some implementations, the transceiver identification number is not necessary to identify the location of the transmitter. Indeed, in implementations where the transmitter is permanently integrated into an alarm sensor other stationary device within a system, then the control system server and or local gateway could be configured to identify the transmitter location by the transmitter identification number alone. In will be appreciated that, in embodiments that do not utilize repeating transceivers, the transmitters will be configured to transmit at a higher RF power level, in order to effectively communicate with the control system local gateway.

The embodiment or embodiments discussed were chosen and described illustrate the principles of the invention and its practical application to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. All such modifications and variations are within the scope of the invention as determined by the appended claims when interpreted in accordance with the breadth to which they are fairly and legally entitled.

We claim:

1. An automotive diagnostic data monitoring system, comprising:

an automotive transceiver integrated with a vehicle diagnostics data bus; and

a first local transceiver configured to receive information from the automotive transceiver and transmit the information to a gateway, the first local transceiver also configured to receive information from the gateway and transmit the information to the automotive transceiver,

wherein the gateway is connected to a wide area network and configured to receive information from the first local transceiver and transmit the information to the wide area network, the gateway also configured to receive information from the wide area network and transmit the information to the local transceiver.

2. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim **1**, wherein the automotive transceiver is located proximate to an automobile.

3. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim **2**, wherein the vehicle diagnostic data bus contains diagnostic information related to the automobile.

4. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 3, wherein the automobile is an electric automobile or a hybrid automobile.

5. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 4, wherein the diagnostic information comprises an amount of power required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

6. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 4, wherein the diagnostic information comprises a cost required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

7. An automotive diagnostic data monitoring system, comprising:

an automotive transceiver integrated with a vehicle diagnostics data bus, which contains diagnostic information, the automotive transceiver configured to receive a control signal from a first local transceiver and transmit the diagnostic information to the first local transceiver,

wherein the first local transceiver is configured to receive the diagnostic information from the automotive transceiver and transmit the diagnostic information to a gateway, the first local transceiver also configured to receive a control signal from the gateway and transmit the control signal to the automotive transceiver,

wherein the gateway is connected to a wide area network and configured to receive the diagnostic information from the first local transceiver and transmit the diagnostic information to the wide area network, the gateway also configured to receive the control signal from the wide area network and transmit the control signal to the local transceiver.

8. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 7, wherein the automotive transceiver is located proximate to an automobile.

9. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 8, wherein the automobile is an electric automobile or hybrid automobile.

10. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 9, wherein the diagnostic information comprises an amount of power required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

11. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 9, wherein the diagnostic information comprises a cost required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

12. An automotive diagnostic data monitoring system, comprising:

a vehicle diagnostics data bus, which contains diagnostic information;

an automotive transceiver located about an automobile and integrated with the vehicle diagnostics data bus;

a first local transceiver in communication with the automotive transceiver;

a gateway in communication with the first local transceiver; and

a wide area network in communication with the gateway,

wherein the gateway receives a control signal requesting the vehicle diagnostic information from the wide area network and transmits the control signal to the first local transceiver, which then transmits the control signal to the automotive transceiver, which then transmits the diagnostic information to the first local transceiver, which then transmits the diagnostic information to the gateway, which then transmits the diagnostic information to the wide area network.

13. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 12, wherein the automobile is an electric automobile or hybrid automobile.

14. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 13, wherein the diagnostic information comprises an amount of power required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

15. The automotive diagnostic data monitoring system according to claim 13, wherein the diagnostic information comprises a cost required to recharge a battery of the automobile.

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